"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; continued cool today and Tuesday; northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,779. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FORECAST OF BERLIN'S NEW PEACE TERMS RESTORES BELGIUM OUT OF COLONIES' PRICE, MAKES ALSACE-LORRAINE INDEPENDENT

ENGLAND TO BUY COLONIES

Serbia Restored, Too, and Balkan Question to be Negotiated.

TRIESTE A FREE PORT

Disarmament and the Creation of an International Police Force Among Proposals.

CALLED KUEHLMANN'S PLAN

Has Been in Circulation in Embassies at Washington for Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—What purports to be an outline of Germany's peace terms has been circulated among diplomats here within the last two weeks, but has been regarded by the Entente embassies and most of the neutrals as a "feeler."

The origin of the so-called terms was not disclosed, but they are said to have been written by Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann before his visit to Vienna, which since has been pointed to as strengthening the probability that they bear evidences of authenticity.

Briefly, the so-called terms were as follows:

Restoration of Belgium and northern France, to be paid for out of the sale of Germany's colonies to Great Britain.

Alsace and Lorraine to be independent States. (High French officials recently have stated anew the determination of France to be satisfied with nothing less than the recovery of her lost provinces.)

Trieste to be a "free port."

Serbia and Rumania to be restored, and Serbia to have a port on the Adriatic.

The Balkan question and the status of Turkey to be subjects for negotiation.

Disarmament and international police.

Freedom of the seas, with Great Britain in control of the English Channel until the projected tunnel is built between Dover and Calais.

This outline of terms, circulated without definite stamp of official authority, it will be noted, bears in many respects a resemblance to the general tenor of the peace proposals of Pope Benedict.

By some diplomats such an outline is regarded as presenting something susceptible of discussion. It is discussed merely as a possibility, without having yet advanced fully into the range of probability.

Germans Intent on Belgium's Fate.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The weekend brought a number of references in the German press or official declaration to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, and Poland, which may foreshadow progress, or lack of progress, in Germany toward solutions of these questions for insertion in the reply of Germany to Pope Benedict's peace proposal.

Regarding Belgium, statements by Berlin correspondents of the Amsterdam Catholic organ, the Tijd, and the Vienna Catholic organ, the Reichspost, on the proposal to give Belgium "complete autonomy," subject to limitations to prevent it entering into special treaty relations with the Entente powers, or maintaining a military force beyond that required for interior policing, or to upset the German-made division of the country into Walloon and Flemish halves, have attracted the attention of the German press.

The Lokal-Anzeiger assumes that this represents the Centrists' solution of the situation, but it says the Tijd's further assertion that the proposal has been accepted in principle by the "Double Seven" Commission in Germany is premature.

A statement in the South German Catholic organ, the Augsburg Post, declaring that the time had come for a frank declaration that the German people have not thought of oppressing Belgium economically, politically, or militarily, also is attracting attention. The meeting of the "Double Seven" Committee in Berlin perhaps will show whether the above represents the Centrists' conception of a fulfillment of the Post's wishes.

Not Agreed as to Alsace-Lorraine.

Dr. Michaelis, in an interview published in Stuttgart, shows that the Federated Governments are not yet united, as has been assumed, on the idea of creating Alsace-Lorraine into a hereditary monarchical State, but that some of them are still toying with the old idea of dividing the provinces between Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden, Prussia to retain control of the part of prime military importance and the most valuable mining districts, while her two partners undertake the task of assimilating the population of the southern section, for which it is thought they are better fitted than Prussia.

The solution of the Polish question is to be announced in a few days. It will begin with the institution of a regency of uncertain powers and the abo-

Continued on Page 2.

Michaelis Forecasts Speedy Statement of Terms; Joint Committee May Draft Reply to Pope Today

LONDON, Sept. 9.—That Germany would soon be able to publish her peace terms was the statement made by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, in an interview, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

"The Main Committee," said Dr. Michaelis in the interview, had "tried to make final arrangements regarding peace conditions and the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but no decision has yet been taken. The question, however, was eagerly discussed, and Germany will soon be able to publish her peace terms."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The committee of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Bundesrat, appointed to draw up an answer to Pope Benedict's peace note, will meet on Monday afternoon, and the reply will probably be drafted then, says a Berlin dispatch.

SOCIALISTS BLOCK NEW RIBOT CABINET

Refuse to Collaborate with the Premier to Reform the French Ministry.

SCANDAL AIDED DOWNFALL

Bonnet Rouge Case Blamed in Part for Collapse of the Recent Government.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Premier Ribot late tonight gave up the task of endeavoring to reform his Ministry, owing to the refusal of the members of the Socialist Party to collaborate with him.

Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, and Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Paris yesterday, and thereupon M. Ribot placed the resignation of the Ministry in the hands of President Poincaré.

After conferring with the heads of the legislative bodies, the President asked M. Ribot to form a new Ministry. M. Ribot accepted the task, and it was expected that he would complete his task tonight.

M. Ribot went to work early this morning and by noon had conferences with the Minister of Marine, M. Chaumet; the Minister of War, M. Painlevé, and the Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, all of whom, it was asserted, seemed likely to retain their old portfolios.

During the afternoon M. Ribot had further conferences with other persons in an endeavor to harmonize the situation, but apparently without success.

M. Ribot had completed his list of Ministers when at the last moment the Socialist Party refused to collaborate. This involved the withdrawal of Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, one of the pillars of the combination.

M. Ribot at first decided to continue in office, but M. Painlevé asserted that it would be impossible to do so without the participation of the Socialists. M. Ribot, accordingly, notified President Poincaré that he definitely gave up the mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9. — "The Almeyreda scandal is its backdrop and war is its setting," says the Figaro of the ministerial drama now being enacted here. This sums up the causes of the Cabinet's resignation. On the one side there is a wide feeling that it has not possessed sufficient "Lloyd George energy," the sentiment being similar to that which led to the downfall of the Asquith régime. On the other hand the Bonnet Rouge affair has, many think, compromised it in the eyes of the public more than the politicians imagine.

The radical Socialist Party is the strongest in the chamber, counting 166 members and voting practically solid. Of this group, M. Malvy, as Minister of the Interior, was the chief Cabinet representative. The position came to him on the retirement of the previous leader, Joseph Caillaux, owing to the murder of Calmette.

It is an axiom of French politics that the radical Socialists have the portfolio of the Interior, which has an influence on national elections of no small importance through its appointment of prefects and other local officials. But if the country is opposed to the idea of a radical Socialist in that post, and the Government cannot hold a majority in the chamber save on that condition, the dilemma of the prospective Premier is obvious.

What the country thinks on the first point seems to depend on two questions: First, whom does it regard as the real leader of the radical Socialist Party; second, whom does it regard as the protagonist in France of what is termed a "white peace." Should the name in both cases be identical, it is not difficult to understand why a steady Republican weekly, L'Opinion, said yesterday:

"Our parliamentarians may not realize it, but they are receiving their last chance."

"The present political crisis," says the Figaro, "has political and moral importance far greater than usual in such affairs. It is not merely a change of government that is in question, but a fundamental alteration of methods by which our governments are formed."

The opening paragraphs of Mr. Herve's editorial go further on the same line: "We must have a Minister of Interior who allows the Central De-

Continued on Page 2.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

PETROGRAD BEGINS CIVIL EVACUATION

Conservatives Oppose Majority's Policies and New Cabinet Crisis Follows.

MEETING ENDS IN QUARREL

Their Land Program and Attitude on Ukraine Denounced, Socialists Leave the Room.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—While orders have been given for the partial evacuation of the civilian population of Petrograd, a measure rendered necessary by the approach of the war zone to the capital, and a special commission is being formed for the government of the city, a new Cabinet crisis has broken out as a result of the opposition of the Constitutional Democratic Ministers to the food program of M. Pieschehonoff, Minister of Supplies, and also the land policy of M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, as well as to the attitude of a majority of the Cabinet towards the Ukraine.

The Constitutional Democrats demanded the postponement of consideration of M. Pieschehonoff's program until the controversy over the land policy was settled. This the Minister of Supplies declared to be impossible, in view of the urgency of the question. The Constitutional Democrats then required essential changes in the proposed measures, which M. Pieschehonoff, with the support of all the Socialist Ministers, refused to make. On the Constitutional Democratic Ministers announcing that they might resign, M. Pieschehonoff, in order to prevent a most serious situation, resigned himself and persisted, despite Premier Kerensky's appeal, absenting himself from the night session of the Cabinet.

During the session the crisis was aggravated by the Constitutional Democratic Ministers declaring categorically against the Government's intention to sanction Vinnichenko, the Ukranian Secessionist leader, as Chief of the Ukraine Cabinet. The debate took on such a sharp character that the Socialist Ministers left the room and the session was interrupted.

Explaining the Evacuation.

M. Nikitine, Minister of Posts and Telegraph, who has been charged by the Government with the task of partially evacuating the capital, in a statement explains that the partial evacuation is due to the problem of the food supply rather than to any military menace. The only result of the German advance, he says, is further to complicate the food question. He advises that section of the population not engaged in business to leave the city in batches, and promises every facility for their departure.

It is said that a majority of the Ministers are against removing the Government into the interior; first, because they do not consider the capital endangered, and second, because this might cause an unreasonable panic. In any case, it is said the Government will take no steps for six weeks.

Today is the semi-anniversary of the revolution, and an observance of it along violent lines had been threatened by the Maximalists. The chief feature of the Maximalist plan was some sort of a demonstration by the army against the Provisional Government, to which end the Extremists have conducted an energetic propaganda among the garrison of the capital. Meetings had been held at Kronstadt, at which the soldiers declared they would come to Petrograd with the watchword "Bread and Peace" to "avenge the events of July 17-18."

The preparations seriously alarmed the capital, and the uneasiness was increased by the fact that several Petrograd regiments received orders to leave the capital, but General Vassilkovski, the military Governor, reassured the council that this was not a punitive measure.

The General posted a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to remain calm and assuring them that any attempt at violence would be suppressed without mercy. Simultaneously the Soldiers' and Workmen's organization, which is holding forty meetings at various points throughout Russia today to observe the anniversary and raise funds for the organization's use, made public an appeal in which it was declared that "those who invite the workmen and soldiers to come out armed into the streets are agents-provocateurs and enemies of the revolution, which they wish to drown in blood."

The newspapers declare the Cabinet

Continued on Page 3.

Call for a Japanese Army in Europe Advocated in Inspired Article in Italy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 9.—The Russian débâcle is the occasion of an important inspired appeal in today's Corriere della Sera for the intervention of the Japanese Army.

"It is well nigh incredible," it says, "that the Entente Powers should actually be postponing supreme battles in order to await the arrival of troops of a great nation overseas which started only a few months ago to transform its commercial population into soldiers, whereas the Entente Powers have been steadily declining during the last three years the use of a strong, well equipped army endowed with perhaps the most martial spirit on earth. There will come a time when this missed opportunity of Japanese aid will be considered the worst error of the Allies.

"There are no insurmountable material difficulties, for the same ships which are to convey to Europe the soldiers of the Stars and Stripes could have brought across those of the Rising Sun. It is not needful to know the secrets of diplomacy to divine that the leading allied States feared they would have to pay too heavy a price for Far Eastern help. They have not reflected that a speedier victory would have been won and that the saving of innumerable lives and immense sums of money would have largely compensated them for the granting of territory or the addition of prestige to our valiant ally.

"What, alas! they have done is to apply to the tremendous tragedy of the world war habits contracted by Governments, the bad old habits of half measures and temporizing contracted by Governments formed on a Parliamentary basis. Not a single responsible statesman among the Allies has had the timely insight to urge a straightforward bid for Japan's intervention, while nobody of eminence in the political world has shown himself capable of wrenching from the Entente so salutary a measure."

Submarines Sank 4,561,000 Tons of Shipping in Last Eight Months

Maximum Reached in April and Approached in June—Only 20 U-Boats Operate in Atlantic at a Time—American Destroyers Successfully Meeting the Menace.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In view of the American peculiarity of being able to put forth the best efforts when the people know what they are up against, certain facts about the submarine campaign, which now constitutes the most menacing phase of Germany's attack on world civilization, are herewith given. They can be relied on as accurate. It is not thought necessary to deal in figures below thousands.

Following, in terms of tonnage, are the monthly sinkings by German submarines from January to August inclusive, the figures being for the Allies and neutrals in the aggregate, but not including raider losses and ships damaged or beached but not sunk. The weekly averages are given for purposes of comparison:

Month.	Total Tonnage.	Sunk Weekly.
January (four weeks)	1,833,000	83,000
February (four weeks)	839,000	120,000
March (five weeks)	900,000	120,000
April (four weeks)	782,000	191,000
May (four weeks)	550,000	137,000
June (five weeks)	758,000	152,000
July (four weeks)	463,000	116,000
August (five weeks)	591,000	118,000
Total	6,561,000	

Against the loss of about four and a half million tons in eight months new construction is estimated at less than a million tons, leaving the net loss to allied and neutral shipping at about three and a half million tons. The loss to American shipping is said to have been less than one-half of 1 per cent.

American Help Urgently Needed.

While the decline in the shipping loss in July and August was substantial, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the situation continues to call for the kind of activity demanded by a great emergency. America's opportunity for service lies more immediately and urgently in the direction of putting down the submarine menace than even in sending soldiers to France, all-important as that is. In fact, these two matters are inseparably connected.

As submarine attack and defense are reduced to a business, a good deal of mystery surrounding the war under water is clearing up and commonplace facts are becoming known. The popular mind pictures the waters off the British coast as swarming with submarines. It is a matter of general knowledge in naval circles now that the number of German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean never exceeds twenty and that the number operating in the North Atlantic off the British coast does not exceed ten. These figures do not include submarines engaged exclusively in mine-laying.

It is estimated in the best British naval circles that Germany has not built as many as 300 submarines altogether, and that about 150 of all conditions are in existence today.

U-Boats Need Frequent Repairs.

The U-boat is of very delicate mechanism and needs frequent repairing, which, in the main, explains the small number operating in the Atlantic and elsewhere. Most of the boats are being repaired or replenished constantly and out of commission.

Still another reason is the difficulty in getting crews and keeping them going. The work is so hard and the dangers are so constant that officers and crews peter out. After a few months the men lose their appetite and cannot sleep.

The internal arrangements of a submarine are such as to make life on one of them extremely trying. Plumbing fixtures, kitchens and eating facilities are jumbled together, and ventilation is necessarily bad. It is very difficult to maintain whole crews in service.

Another difficulty and one constantly increasing is the shortage of material for torpedoes. Wild shots are much more frequent than formerly.

The multiplication of destroyers has greatly increased the nerve-racking character of submarine duty. U-boat navigators are deathly afraid of the destroyers, with their speed, guns and depth bombs. The presence of destroyers and other patrol boats in force in the English Channel explains the immunity of transports which have carried millions of soldiers back and forth between France and England without serious loss.

Cannot Raid in Companies.

Another submarine weakness which impedes operation and shakes the nerves of U-boat men is the blindness of their craft. When submerged they cannot see, and there have been many collisions. For this reason they cannot operate in companies, which furnishes still another explanation of the small number utilized.

As is well known, the submarine, when submerged, must keep in motion, as it cannot otherwise maintain its equilibrium. When it stops it is liable to "up-end."

It is clear, therefore, that the submarine campaign, as it now stands, is one depending upon hysterical courage. Germany lashed herself into a spasm-like fury in the early months of last Winter, and the peak of her effort was reached in April, when the sinkings aggregated about 200,000 tons a week. In order to accomplish this extraordinary result extraordinary means were used which it was impossible to sustain in subsequent months. The comparatively low figures of July and August represent, to some extent, the reaction from the high pitch of energy in April.

There are many reasons for believing, however, that the Germans are preparing for a new burst of effort. They are thought to be concentrating all their naval potentialities in constructing and manning U-boats which, so far as possible, will overcome the weaknesses made manifest by experience.

Slim's Aid to Convoy System.

England leaped to cope with the initial activities of the submarine, and when the danger of this menace had been solved by the British Admiralty, Germany addressed herself to the development of a submarine campaign that could be carried further out to sea and so escape various forms of counter-attack that England had been using. When she was ready for the new campaign she was able to operate for several months against an unprepared enemy, and, indeed, it was not until America sent a destroyer fleet that the thorough convoy system as now organized could be attempted.

While it is too early for optimistic views of the outcome, one hears on all hands in London expressions of gratification at what the United States has done, and especially at the continued energetic measures which Secretary Daniels has taken in protecting allied shipping against the submarine. These measures are the basis upon which rests the main hope in naval circles here of solving the problem.

There is much that America can still do out of her great resources, but her action already has been vigorous and telling. The vessels now maintained by the United States are said to constitute a large proportion of the anti-submarine forces in the Atlantic.

Expect Change in January.

There is much gratified comment here on the action of Washington in placing increased orders for the construction of destroyers, and the period subsequent to Jan. 1, 1918, is looked forward to confidently. The next four months are necessarily to be a time of anxiety and America is relied upon fully to employ her superb energy and resourcefulness in protecting allied interests during that dangerous period.

It is remarked here that, barring the scare it might give to a few seaboard cities, nothing better could happen from the viewpoint of submarine defense than for Germany to divert some of her undersea craft to America. U-boats operating off the coast of Ireland get at shipping where it is concentrated, whereas in American waters it is scattered. Unfortunately, despite the reports printed in some American newspapers, there is no danger that Germany will commit such a blunder.

The principle of the convoy system has been soundly established by the experience of the last few months. Naval authorities hold that it is clear that shipping can be protected by escorting vessels. It is only a matter of having enough cruisers and destroyers. With an adequate number of these vessels the destruction of shipping can be reduced to the point of new construction, and whenever that is done Germany will bite the dust.

DESTROYERS THE ANSWER.

Naval Officers Say Swift Convoys Will Defeat the Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Naval officers intimately identified with our overseas operations agree with the statement made by Charles H. Grasty in his London dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the U-boat menace will be ended when there are enough cruisers and destroyers available to convoy all ships.

Providing destroyers is considered the crux of the situation. The experience of both British and American naval officers actually engaged in the quest of the German undersea boat is that the destroyer is the deadliest foe of the submarine, and for this reason the Navy Department is concentrating on the construction of as many destroyers

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Big Comedy Hit, "A Tailor-Made Man." Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St.—Advt.

SWEDISH ENVOY AT BUENOS AIRES DENIES HIS LEGATION SENT GERMAN DISPATCHES; DISCLOSURES SHOCK ARGENTINE CAPITAL

Akerhielm, Swedish Charge at Washington, Insists Lansing Told Him Messages Were in German Code

Baron E. Akerhielm, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation in the United States, who arrived in New York yesterday from Washington, requested The Associated Press to make public the following statement:

"The statement I made yesterday to a representative of the press has not been quite correctly reproduced in the papers.

"The main point, as far as Sweden is concerned, has been entirely lost.

"I especially wished to have pointed out that when I saw the Secretary of State Saturday, I was told that the telegrams that were forwarded by the Swedish Minister-Resident at Buenos Aires for the German Chargé d'Affaires were in German code. This is sufficient proof that the Swedish Minister-Resident did not know their contents."

DIPLOMATIC COUP SURPRISES LONDON

British Express Astonishment That America Got the Luxburg Messages.

RECALL ZIMMERMANN NOTE

Dispatch of Cipher Telegrams from England to Sweden May Now Be Prohibited.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10. — The Washington State Department's revelation of a Swedish diplomat in Argentina acting as an intermediary for transferring German messages to Berlin has caused one of the greatest international sensations of the war. The development itself is not, however, a great surprise, the chief surprise being that the American officials were able to obtain the messages, as they did the Zimmermann note of last Winter regarding German overtures to Mexico.

There had been no fresh developments here in Swedish affairs up to late last night. The Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, who was out of town, paid a hurried visit to the Legation yesterday, but disavowed any knowledge of the Argentine matter beyond what he had read in the newspapers.

At the British Foreign Office no news had been received either from Stockholm or from Buenos Aires which would throw fresh light on the situation, and the next move is expected from the Swedish Government. It is reported as probable that the dispatch of cipher telegrams to Sweden will be stopped with the exception of Count Wrangel's messages.

Sweden's Leanings Known.

The Swedish Government, with the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the army officers, has been rated strongly pro-German throughout the war, and Queen Victoria in several public utterances has proclaimed her German sentiments as strongly as any German could. The Swedish people, on the other hand, are reported as leaning strongly against Germany in the more recent stages of the war, particularly since the unrestricted submarine campaign began.

Sweden's leaning toward Germany was considered a natural complement to her old fear of the Russian autocracy, but the Entente nations held the hope that when the cause for that distrust was removed by the revolution Swedish feelings might undergo a radical change.

The suspicion has been current in England throughout the war that Germany was obtaining much information of military movements which could not be procured through ordinary spies, the spy industry, in fact, having been pretty well stamped out here for more than a year past, after a few lessons taught by several executions in the Tower of London. The belief that Lord Kitchener's death when the Hampshire went down was the result of information transmitted to Germany of his departure has been persistent with many, and it has at least the foundation that his plans were known and discussed at dinner tables in high society before he started.

American Diplomatic Skill.

Compliments to American diplomacy for the skill displayed in obtaining the messages are a part of all the comment on the affair. Incidentally there is much discussion as to whether, in view of the British and Argentine experiences with Sweden, the right of sending code messages should be given to neutral diplomats during the war.

This identical question arose in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war when Germany sent a military mission headed by a Hohenzollern prince to the Japanese Army. The mission contended that international courtesy and the princely rank of its chief required that its correspondence be transmitted without censorship. This was granted, but against the judgment of most of the officers at the front, who thought that no uncensored correspondence should go from the army in the field, and some of whom suspected that even if the prince was not virtually an observer for Russia his reports would reach Russia by way of Berlin.

"The discovery and deciphering of the present series of telegrams is due to the watchfulness and skill of the American Intelligence Service," says The Sunday Observer in its article on the exposure of Swedish activity in connection with the transmission of German official

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CAPITAL AWAITS SWEDEN'S REPLY

Argentina Expected to Take Action on the Disclosures Made by Lansing.

KNOTTY POINTS TO EXPLAIN

Excuse That Legation Did Not Know Contents of Messages Is Not Acceptable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Official and diplomatic Washington talked of nothing else today than the disclosure made yesterday by Secretary Lansing of the duplicity of the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires in sending military and other unneutral information to the German Government under cover of the Swedish diplomatic cipher code.

All those interested are waiting for action by Argentina which they are confident will not be long delayed. Their interest is aroused also over the character of explanation that will be made by the Swedish Government, which, while not directly accused by the Secretary of State, must indicate whether it was a party to the violation of one of the most sacred obligations of a neutral nation.

As far as the United States is concerned it has had its say—for the present. It has made known to the world how the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires has violated international law and has exposed to Argentina the manner in which its hospitality has been abused by Count Luxburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires. It has called the conduct of the Swedish Legation to the attention of the Swedish Government, and left to the opinion of the world the question whether that Government was a party to the questionable transaction in which its diplomatic representative at Buenos Aires was implicated.

America's Part Is Done.

No further action by this Government is necessary until it has received answers from Argentina and Sweden. Both will be called upon by the demands of courtesy to acknowledge the receipt from the State Department of the copies of the secret German communications which the Swedish Legation cabled to the Foreign Office at Stockholm, addressed to the German Government.

There is expectation here that Argentina will act quickly. The affront to its dignity by the German chargé is too great to permit any delay. Argentina, it is believed, will dismiss Count Luxburg instanter, leaving to future exchanges with Berlin the question of the continuance or severance of relations between Argentina and Germany. Outside of Count Luxburg's more serious offense, he cannot remain in Argentina after it has become known that he informed his Government that the Argentine Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs "is a notorious ass and Anglophile."

For Argentina the matter is of extreme seriousness in view of the fact that she has been on the verge of hostilities with Germany and has only recently effected a settlement produced by German assurances to grant immunity to Argentine merchant vessels carrying food to neutral countries. This newest disclosure of German offensiveness is bound to revive the embers of Argentine resentment, which have hardly had time to die out.

Argentina is likely also to dismiss Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister. It was said in a Swedish quarter that he had been sick, and the suggestion from this was that he could not have had any personal knowledge of crooked work on the part of somebody connected with his legation acting in behalf of the German chargé. But under the rule that usually pertains in diplomatic affairs, Baron Lowen is responsible and cannot escape under the plea that he was ignorant of what was going on.

Problem for Baron Lowen.

Not one, but at fewest three unneutral dispatches containing military information of benefit to Germany were sent by the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to Berlin via Stockholm. These covered a space of two months and Baron Lowen will have difficulty in explaining how he was able to keep him-

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BARON LOWEN SURPRISED

"I Have Cabled My Government to Clear Up Matters," He Says.

CALLS US 'VERY EXCITABLE'

Buenos Aires Sunday Throngs, Usually Gay, Are Sobered by Lansing Message.

PRESS TAKES GRAVE VIEW

Count Luxburg, German Charge Who Signed Cables, Still Is Away on Vacation.

Swedish-German Air Service Is Now Under Arrangement

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says reports from Stockholm are to the effect that a committee has been formed to arrange for an airplane route from Trelleborg, southern Sweden, to Stassnitz, Germany.

It is added that a Stockholm banker has offered 1,000,000 kroner toward the carrying out of the project.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9.—The Swedish Minister to Argentina, Baron Lowen, today denied that dispatches in cipher had been sent to Berlin by the German Chargé through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires. He declared:

"I have not sent, nor caused to be sent, by the Legation under my charge, any telegram from the German Legation. The news is a great and disagreeable surprise.

"I have cabled to my Government to clear up matters. In the United States they are very excitable."

The official announcement issued by the State Department at Washington that communications from Count Luxburg, German Chargé at Buenos Aires, had been sent to the Berlin Foreign Office through the Swedish Legation here in cipher caused a sensation and was the principal topic of discussion throughout the city.

Situation Considered Serious.

That the situation is considered serious was evidenced by the fact that the populace, usually gay on Sunday, were remarkably quiet and sober-faced. Dancing girls, waving Argentine flags and bedecked with American and British flags, were greeted with silence at the society matinee after being wildly applauded all week.

The Government offices have been closed since Friday evening, but when the officials return from the week-end tomorrow the revelations from Washington will be the first matter considered. The President of the republic has already called upon the Foreign Minister for explanations.

The Buenos Aires newspapers refer to the exposure as an unusual and sensational diplomatic scandal. La Nacion says:

"This sensational revelation, which compromises the faith of the German Foreign Office, must modify many opinions regarding the situation. It clearly shows the contempt with which the two diplomats involved regard the Argentine Foreign Office.

Far-Reaching in Effects.

"Diplomacy in this war has given us many surprises, but none so grave, or that has occasioned consequences so difficult to foresee in their far-reaching effects, as this from the United States. The involvement of the fair name of our country, imposed upon because of its excessive good faith, in a complicated plot, which must arouse universal comment of all kinds, claims, fears, and suspicions."

Every paper today said that the report was so sensational and unusual that it could not be believed except for the fact that it had been made public by the State Department of such a great country as the United States.

At the present time there are no responsible officials at the German Legation. Count Luxburg has been taking a vacation in the Andes foothills since the arrival of the American fleet at Buenos Aires, and has so far not responded to a telegraphic request of The Associated Press to make a statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The denial of Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, that he sent through his Legation any telegram from the German legation caused no great surprise here today. It was said in Swedish quarters here yesterday that the Baron had been ill for many months and probably was ignorant of what had been going on at the Legation.

"KNOWS NOTHING"—EKENGREN

Swedish Minister Asserts He Has No Knowledge of Luxburg Messages.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Sept. 9.—W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister to this country, disclaimed tonight all knowledge of the dispatch of German official telegrams through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires and the Stockholm

Foreign Office, as revealed by the statement issued by Secretary Lansing yesterday. Mr. Ekengren is at his Summer residence here.

"I did not know anything about this whatever until I read it in the newspapers today," said Minister Ekengren. "It is all entirely new to me. The Swedish Legation here has nothing to do with the business of the Legation in Argentina, and none of the dispatches referred to in Mr. Lansing's statement went through our hands. As I have already said, I have no knowledge of this matter, except from the newspapers, and, therefore, can make no comment on it."

The Minister plans to leave for Washington within a day or two.

GERMAN WORK IN ARGENTINA.

They Have Spent Much Money There—Tried to Block Our Trade.

A confidential official report made recently to the Foreign Office of one of the allied nations reveals that the German Government has conducted a most active propaganda in Argentina, spending large amounts of money to buy and influence newspapers, and that an extensive campaign had been mapped out to block the development of United States trade in Argentina after the war.

The report gives several letters intercepted by allied censors, showing the details of the campaign for Argentine sympathy.

"The French censor, for example," the report says, "has intercepted packets of war photographs to the Legation at Rio, which were being forwarded as diplomatic documents, exempt from customs duties, &c. These were intended for distribution to the local press."

Referring to the action of a part of the South American press in co-operating in the German propaganda for pay, the report states:

"It is interesting to note that the propagandist agency, managed by Attenberger of Zurich is in correspondence with South America. Last year various organizations at Montevideo, which had amalgamated to form the 'Centro Germania,' applied to this agency for financial assistance. The reply was interesting as illustrating the importance of the Transocean, (a German news bureau.) The Zurich society stated that they were short of funds, and that application should be made to the Transocean which had undertaken to coordinate and regulate propaganda throughout the world, not only during the war but in coming years. This is a point worth noting. Propaganda in South America seems to aim far less at influencing the inhabitants on questions relating to the war—that is merely a means to the end—than at securing for Germany an unassailable position in the sphere of trade and economic development. It is for this reason that German banks, merchants, and shippers are affording every assistance to the propagandist associations in their task of championing Deutschtum in South America."

In the list of papers favorable to Germany in Argentina the report lists in Buenos Aires Argentinisches Wochenblatt, Boletin Germanico, Germania, and Union.

The report prints a letter from a German propagandist in South America to Government officials in Berlin. The letter, translated, read in part;

"When normal relations are restored, (at present mo[redacted] astray,) I hope to hea[redacted] about the propaganda to be carried on here, and I will then let you have addresses of such firms a[redacted] have interests connected with German commerce, industry, &c.

"Monthly papers with sufficient matter on the development of the army, fleet, industry, colonies, finance, trade statistics, aerial news, inventions, are eagerly read, and this kind of publication, through the busy German bookshops, with their many agents in South America, will be sure to find a large circle of subscribers. Of course, the Review must have coworkers in all Latin-American States who will deliver articles of general interest on the happenings in South America, &c.

"The Foreign Office might perhaps be ready to support such an undertaking financially and otherwise. Daily papers which are conducted exclusively in the interests of German trade, industry, politics, and scientific pursuits should be established in the language of the country in all chief towns where such have not been called into existence by the war. (Union, Buenos Aires; Diario da Rio, Rio de Janeiro, &c.) These papers also would perhaps need financial aid."

RAIN AND FOG PALL HIDES ISONZO FIGHT

Italians, Using Searchlights by Day, Continue Their Strong Attacks.

PLAINS ARE LAKES OF MUD

Gen. Grandina Tells of the Army's Development Since Italy Entered War.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Bad weather is interfering with operations on the Isonzo front. Violent storms have transformed peaceful streams into torrents, torrents into river, and plains into lakes of mud. Mist and fog shut off visibility, even at short distances, despite the use of searchlights by day.

Notwithstanding these conditions, the cannonade continues, while raiding parties make daring dashes to snatch minor positions from the enemy. Each party brings back a certain number of prisoners belonging to regiments just arrived from the Russo-Rumanian front. Some Austrian gunners who have been captured declare they have been brought from the western front.

Today's War Office statement reads:

Northeast of Gorizia, (the Monte San Gabriele region,) the artillery battle is continuing without cessation.

On the remainder of the front there were the usual partol actions and artillery fire.

Difficulties, some of them almost insuperable, which have been successfully overcome by Italy in her prosecution of the war were outlined by General Grandina, Minister of War, in a statement to The Associated Press.

"In order to appreciate fully the importance of Italy's military efforts," he said, "it must be borne in mind that she entered the war at a moment when the position of the Central Powers was so strong that intervention against them could no longer be deferred. That moment was most inopportune for Italy, however, as she lacked officers, artillery, and supplementary services, so that greater efforts were required to bring the efficiency of the army up to the standard necessary to triumph over a formidable enemy's resistance.

"Austria is an important element in the resistance of the Central Powers. Her troops have splendid qualities of courage, tenacity, and physical resistance. These forces now on our front are twice as numerous as at the beginning of the war, not counting the forces of Germany, which has concentrated on our front two-thirds of her best artillery, with abundant munitions. Naturally the increased number of troops on our front has been advantageous to our allies.

"Our front, measuring 406 miles, equals that defended by France, England, and Belgium combined. Although it is mountainous, it requires a large number of troops, owing to the necessity of protecting the important regions behind. Its mountainous character has necessitated greater efforts for the construction of roads, lodgings, and fortifications, intensifying all services and requiring much more arduous work than if the war were being fought on level grounds.

"These efforts can better be understood when it is explained that since the beginning of the war Italy has more than doubled its forces of infantry, bersaglieri, and Alpine troops, organized powerful siege artillery, created absolutely new types of artillery, consisting of hundreds of batteries of heavy guns, mule-carried batteries, trench mortars, and numerous anti-aerial batteries, both stable and movable, besides having doubled the field artillery. The number of engineers and sappers has been quadrupled, and other sections greatly augmented. There have been organized thousands of sections of ordinary machine guns and quick-firing rifles, as well as new specialties, like flame throwers and gas ejectors. The military aviation forces have been tripled since the commencement of the war in the mountains.

"The necessities of life of a large military population fighting in the mountains require special departments such as cable transports, means of shelter, and special supplies of food and clothing, taking 250 mules for each infantry regiment and 200 for each Alpine battalion besides thousands for the transport of projectiles, for engineers and for sanitary trains, bringing the total number of quadrupeds in use up to 400,000.

"Heights of nearly 10,000 feet have been reached not only by mountain artillery, but by field artillery and even by siege batteries dragged up more than 8,500 feet. Three-fifths of our front is more than 6,000 feet above the sea level and therefore it is obvious what an enormous expenditure of energy is necessary for the transport of all the necessities of life into places where even mules cannot penetrate in Winter. When operations on a grand scale are impossible in cold weather the unceasing vigilance continues, attended by the terrible struggle against the rigors of climate with painful losses due to frostbite and avalanches.

"In addition to the forces on the Austrian front and in the colonies, Italy has provided troops for Albania, the Aegean and Macedonia which need constant reinforcement owing to the grave losses sustained in the stern struggle against the common enemy. Italy has given her operations a constant offensive character which has engaged the largest part of the enemy's best forces on our front to the benefit of the general situation of the Entente, and also rendered possible last year's repulse of the Trentino offensive with the undertaking simultaneously of a powerful offensive on the Isonzo front which led to the conquest of Gorizia and finally, aided by the wisdom of our leaders and the valor of our troops, succeeded in the last comprehensive action to break through the enemy's lines in a section of capital strategical importance, despite the enemy's more favorable positions, striking a blow the importance of which is proved by its effect upon the coalition of the Central Empires."

Austria Using Up Her Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8.—Austria's General Staff is employing all its reserves of fresh troops in the effort to arrest the tide of the Italian advance. It has also brought up many new guns, both in the Carso and Gorizia sections, and in the latter region appears to be using the full force of its artillery.

The Italians are answering with renewed vigor and frustrating all the enemy's attempts, adding to their artillery activity during reconnoitring raids, accompanied by bombing expeditions which do great execution. At the same time, as Italy maintains her superiority in aircraft, great squadrons of fast-flying battleplanes sweep far behind the enemy's lines, raining destruction and death on railroad centres, munition stores, and moving troops.

Austria Claims 18,500 Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An Austrian official statement, under date of Friday, Sept. 7, received here reads:

The enemy is vainly endeavoring to dispute our successes gained in the last few days on the Carso Plateau.

Extraordinarily violent fighting continues on Monte San Gabriele, the enemy regarding no sacrifices too great. Ten attacks on the northern slope yesterday were defeated. A heavy thrust also was repulsed on the western slope.

Since Aug. 19 we have captured altogether on the Isonzo 500 Italian officers and 18,000 rank and file.

DRAFTS WORKERS UP TO 50.

Germany Calling Older Men to Compulsory Civilian Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—All men in Germany up to the age of 50 are to be called for duty under the Civilian Auxiliary Service act.

Many business concerns will be obliged to close because of the drafting of their employes under the provisions of this law.

FRENCH HOLD FAST ON VERDUN FRONT

Driven Out by Germans from Positions Taken Saturday, They Recover Them.

GERMAN LOSSES VERY HEAVY

One Thousand Dead Counted in One Spot—British Gain Near St. Quentin.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Strong German forces this morning attacked the French positions on the right bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun, over an extent of nearly two miles and succeeded in gaining a foothold temporarily in one section of the line, according to the statement issued by the War Office tonight. French counterattacks eventually regained all the positions. The Germans also made an attempt against the newly won French positions north of the Chaume Wood, but without success.

The Germans' losses were very heavy, nearly 1,000 of their dead were counted in front of the French positions in the Bois des Fosses after the fighting of yesterday.

The night report reads:

This morning, after intense artillery preparation, a German attack in force was made against our positions on the right bank of the Meuse along a front of about three kilometers on both sides of Hill 344. Under our violent fire the enemy attack was broken and was not able to reach our lines on the greater part of the front. Enemy detachments which had succeeded in gaining a foothold east and west of Hill 344 were driven back by the vigorous counterattack of our troops, who completely re-established their lines, taking about fifty prisoners.

In the course of the afternoon the Germans renewed their attempt against our new positions north of Bois le Chaume four times. Our fire drove them back to the trenches which they had left. Prisoners remained in our hands.

German columns north of Wavrille Wood, taken under the fire of our artillery, suffered heavy losses.

Counted Nearly 1,000 German Dead.

Last night's fighting in the various sectors of the French front is thus described in the afternoon report:

During the night our detachments executed various surprise attacks into the German lines, notably near La Royère Farm, east of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons de Champagne. We captured some material and a certain number of prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans launched violent counterattacks upon the positions we conquered yesterday in the sector of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois des Caurières. The enemy attacks were broken by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses upon the assailants. At some points on the front of the attack fierce fighting took place. Our troops resisted energetically, and after alternating advances and retirements maintained their positions.

The number of prisoners which we took on Sept. 8 numbered about 800. Our reconnoitring parties which pushed out in front of the Bois des Fosses counted nearly 1,000 enemy dead before our lines in this region.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity on both sides, without infantry attacks.

Failed to Gain Objective, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—French troops which atacked the German lines in the Verdun region, while in general driven back to their original positions, retained possession of some ground in the southern part of Chaume Wood and on the ridge to the east, Army Headquarters announced today. It is asserted that the objective of the French was the Village of Ornes, and this they failed to gain, suffering extremely heavy losses, while 300 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

The statement follows:

Army Group of the German Crown prince—In Champagne, French battalions that pressed forward east of the Somme-py-Souain Road were driven back by a counterattack.

Before Verdun fighting took place throughout the day on the east bank of the Meuse. The first waves of the French attacking forces in the morning, between the Bois des Fosses and Besonvaux, broke down under the fire of our trench garrison. In a fresh assault, favored by fog, the rear echelons of our enemy succeeded in gaining ground in Chame Wood and Ornes. This village, according to the statement of a captured officer, was the objective of the French attack. Here they encountered a powerful counterattack by our reserves and were thrown back southward. In the evening a fresh thrust by our battle troops completed the success.

As the result of the hard fighting the enemy in general was driven back to his positions of departure, but retained a small part of the ground gained in the southern portion of Chaume Wood and on the ridge extending to the east of the wood. Of the three French divisions which suffered the most sanguinary losses, these, according to the statements of prisoners, reaching 30 per cent., more than 300 prisoners remained in our hands. Our infantry fought excellently, and the effect of the artillery fire was very good, while valuable services were performed by our aviators.

BRITISH WIN 600-YARD FRONT AT HARGICOURT

Strike Again Adjoining Scene of Aug. 26 Successes and Make Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—British troops this morning carried by storm 600 yards of German trenches southeast of Hargicourt, (about eight miles northwest of St. Quentin,) taking fifty-two prisoners. Raiding operations by the Germans took place southeast of Ypres last night. The Germans took three and lost twelve prisoners. A slight improvement of the British position northeast of St. Quentin is reported.

The night official communication follows:

In successful local operations this morning southeast of Hargicourt the Northumberland troops attacked and captured 600 yards of German trenches, south of the positions we gained in this area on Aug. 26. We also captured fifty-two prisoners and two trench mortars.

At the same time we attacked a small portion of a hostile trench required to round off our line east of Malakoff Farm, and captured it after heavy fighting, in which considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

During the night hostile raiding parties attacked two of our posts south of Hollebeke, [southeast of Ypres.] After sharp fighting, with heavy enemy casualties, the raiders succeeded in entering one post, from which three of our men are missing. The attack on the second post was driven off, with enemy loss.

Early in the morning the enemy also attacked our trenches in the Inverness Copse, but was repulsed, leaving twelve prisoners in our hands.

We improved our position slightly during the night northeast of St. Julien.

The earlier stages of the fighting northwest of St. Quentin are described in the afternoon report, which says:

Early this morning troops holding our line east of Villeret, southeast of Hargicourt, attacked and succeeded in entering German trenches on a front of several hundred yards. A number of prisoners were taken by us.

We successfully raided the enemy's trenches during the night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and east of Vermelles and secured a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Westhoek. We captured thirteen prisoners as the result of local fighting northeast of Ypres.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The text of today's Belgian report follows:

On Sept. 8 and 9 the German artillery was active against our works and our communications, especially at night. By means of poisonous shells fired at long range they bombarded our encampments. Our artillery replied with a harassing and neutralizing fire.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—Army Headquarters reports the repulse last night of strong British attacks, preceded by drumfire, northeast of St. Julien. The text of the statement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders increased firing activity prevailed on the coast, from Houthulst Wood to the Menin-Ypres Road. After drumfire violent attacks were made last night by the British northeast of St. Julien. The enemy was everywhere repulsed.

South of La Bassée Canal and on both banks of the Scarpe the British, after strong artillery preparation, made powerful reconnoissances, which brought them no success. North of St. Quentin encounters developed this morning near Gricourt and Villeret.

FORECAST NEW PEACE TERMS FROM BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

lition of the hated division into Austrian and German spheres of administration.

The Deutsche Bank already has announced its intention to establish a branch in Riga as soon as conditions permit. This indicates that Arthur von Gwinner, Managing Director of the bank, believes Riga hereafter will remain within the German sphere of influence.

The Conservative and Pan German newspapers daily are playing more boldly with the thought of a dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections, which they assert would, after a proper campaign of education, show that a majority of electors were not in favor of a peace based on renunciation of the spoils of victory.

Representative Socialist and Centrist organs, on the other hand, show a certain distaste for this suggestion, and profess not to have the slightest fear that the sentiment of the majority of the people can be changed against them. But they evidently anticipate that if the entire machinery of the Government is mobilized against them, and elections are held under the patriotic slogan, "The Fatherland Is in Danger," while their own campaign is hampered by the censorship, the result might weaken their hold on the Reichstag.

The Catholic organ Germania and the Cologne Volkszeitung both oppose a dissolution of the Reichstag. It is difficult to say how far the annexationist press is in earnest in its demand for a dissolution of the Reichstag, or whether the campaign carried on by it is intended merely to encourage Chancellor Michaelis to disregard the Reichstag peace resolution. There is little doubt, however, that the Conservatives would rather risk elections than lose the privilege of their caste in Prussia without a fight.

More Denunciation of Wilson.

The press is full of denunciations of President Wilson's reference to the necessity of a reform of the German Government. This, characterized as an unjustified interference in Germany's home concerns and an attempt to dictate to the German nation how it shall run its own affairs, figures in an increasing number of resolutions by local organizations and in editorials in the Chauvinist press.

It may be that President Wilson's words and subsequent State Department explanations are having their effect on the voiceless masses, but the moderate and non-Socialist press shows little inclination to take issue against the real or assumed resentment of the other newspapers and the influences which are behind the new anti-Wilson demonstrations in Hanover, Potsdam, Breslau and elsewhere. On the other hand, President Wilson's appeal appears to have scored a decided success in Austro-Hungary.

Chancellor Michaelis has followed Emperor William in his public reference to the discussion. He has telegraphed to the Rhenish Peasants' Union, which had forwarded him a resolution of protest against President Wilson's words and a peace of renunciation, his thanks for "the manly declaration of loyalty to the monarchy which is certain to find throughout the entire German nation an echo which will destroy all the hopes of our enemies of weakening our inner unity."

AUSTRIANS INSIST BERLIN BLOCKS PEACE

Vienna Newspapers Assailed by Hamburg Paper's Correspondent for Their Utterances.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The Nachrichten of Hamburg, in discussing the question of peace, says that both Austrian and German Pan Germans declare that Austria would be false to herself and to Germany if she advocated a speedy peace based on a renunciation of annexations and indemnities by Germany.

The Nachrichten's Vienna correspondent assails the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, the Zeit, and the Sonntag-und-Montag-Zeitung, all of which have printed articles intimating that Germany is the great obstacle to the conclusion of peace and calling upon Chancellor Michaelis to put forth a plain, unconditional statement, accepting the basis of no annexations or indemnities, and to take real steps to introduce a democratic Government in Germany.

Professor Lammasch, a noted jurist, in the Neue Freie Presse declares that the German Chancellor, by his conditional "as I interpret it," withered the Reichstag's peace resolution before it could come to fruit.

The Sonntag-und-Montag-Zeitung says that it is idle to deny that the peace question is indissolubly bound up with the democratization of Germany. This, it adds, after a promising beginning, has now ceased to make progress, and nothing is being done to weaken the accusations regarding German evasion and German deceit as to peace conditions.

The Zeitung asks why Dr. Michaelis does not declare, without "ifs and ands," that Belgium will remain a free and independent State.

The Zeit says there is no prospect of peace because the German administration is unwilling either to adopt a democratic system or make known its peace terms.

The Nachrichten is highly indignant at "this treasonable alliance of Austrian friends of peace with Lloyd George and President Wilson," and suggests that Austrians, instead of worrying about the internal affairs of Germany, might better turn their attention to their own house, "where the democratization which they are preaching is still only on paper."

LIBERALS DEFEND WILSON NOTE

Pan German Campaign Meets Opposition in Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—The Frankfurter Zeitung issues a warning against the efforts of German reactionary elements seeking to make political capital out of President Wilson's reply to the Pope. It says that certain parties make the point that "national honor" now requires that the democratization of Germany shall be indefinitely shelved because America makes it a condition of peace.

The Zeitung says that, while unwarranted interferers will be sharply rapped on the knuckles, the people must not be deterred, even by enemies, from enforcing reforms deemed necessary for the benefit of the country.

The chief Centre Party organ, Germania, commenting editorially in a similar vein, says that, while not even the slightest reform must be introduced under foreign pressure, none must be denied just because it is likely to be construed as a concession to outsiders.

The Württemberg Centre Party organ, the Deutsches Volksblatt, says that President Wilson's reply has created a new situation; that it releases the majority party in the Reichstag from the peace resolution pledge, and that its attitude must be revised accordingly.

ASSAILS LANSING 'INSOLENCE.'

Rhine Paper Says It Has Destroyed "Pretty Plots" Against Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing's statement regarding the attitude of the American Government to the question of the continuance of the Hohenzollern dynasty provokes a furious tirade from the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, which says:

"The arrogance and insolence of the American Government as exhibited in Lansing's statement is colossal. It is incapable of further increase. But it is good that the Americans should bluster thus, for they destroy thereby their own pretty plots. Now even the greatest visionary in Germany, even Socialists completely enmeshed in doctrinaire ideas, even Vorwärts itself, must realize what is at stake. Deception is no longer possible. And one thing more—German self-respect is aroused by these words of Lansing, which act like strokes of a whip. The red flame of fury must rise in the cheeks of every honest German when he reads such productions of American bumptiousness."

The same writer remarks:

"Let submarine warfare go on a little longer and the enemy will learn the character of the German Government at the peace conference table and will then have to accept it as it is."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen announces the formation of a new "patriotic party," the leaders of which are Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Dr. von Wolfgang Kapp. The party's initial proclamation declares hostility to the Reichstag's peace resolution and to "any peace dictated by weak nerves."

The proclamation adds that the party is "non-political" and will be dissolved on the day peace is concluded, its aim being "to combat inner dissension in view of victory."

The Cologne Zeitung says:

"President Wilson's impertinence is beginning to get on our nerves. Has he no adviser to tell him that this sort of interference is bound to goad a proud people to fury?"

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SAXON VOICE FOR BARGAINING.

Premier Cannot Expect Peace Except by Mutual Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—"The evacuation by Germany of the occupied districts as a preliminary condition of peace negotiations is an unfulfillable desire of the Entente," said the Saxon Premier, Count Vitzthum, to a representative of a Budapest paper yesterday.

Count Vitzthum's importance as a representative of the interests of Saxony in the Federal Council makes his statement virtually official in character. He continued: "The present battles are the last desperate attempt of the Entente to improve the military situation somehow, for they can hardly longer hope for timely help from America.

The submarines are doing good work and the Entente will not be able to avoid an economic collapse, whereas our own economic situation, after the good harvest, is sound. Under these circumstances the enemy will sooner or later have to open negotiations for an agreement. But by agreement we can only understand mutual concessions, not on one side surrender.

"We cannot at present announce our minimum demands because that would leave no room later for further bargaining. The extent to which the belligerents can arrive at a rapprochement depends on the military situation.

"I gather that the Chancellor has arrived at an agreement with our allies regarding the reply to the Pope, and that this reply will be couched in terms sympathetic toward his Holiness. President Wilson appears to have shouldered the responsibility for the Entente's wrecking of the Pope's humane step, but the Entente will have to bear the consequences."

Württemberg Catholics issue in their chief organ, the Deutsche Volksblatt, a statement questioning the advisability of further peace resolutions by the Reichstag majority. The paper says that the declaration is inspired by a well-known Württemberg Catholic, who states that, although he supported the Reichstag resolution, "Wilson's note has robbed me of all belief in the practicability of peace efforts. For the present Wilson has put out my peace star."

SUSPECT OUR RED CROSS.

Irkutsk Workmen Watch to See Ex-Czar Isn't Spirited Away.

PEROGRAD, Sept. 9.—Irkutsk newspapers received here say that the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have appointed two agents for duty at the railroad station to inspect American Red Cross trains, bound east.

They believe that the former Emperor Nicholas, in the company of a "mythical American mission," is being smuggled out of Siberia.

Hit in Ambulance Service.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Bayard Bowin of Philadelphia, a driver in the American Field Service, is now in the American hospital at Neuilly, suffering from a wound inflicted by a shell fragment. His condition is not serious, but it will take some weeks for his wound to heal.

DIPLOMATIC COUP SURPRISES LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

messages from Buenos Aires to Berlin by way of Stockholm. The Observer states that it received this information from "trustworthy sources." The newspaper continues:

"It must cause some ground for reflection to the German Government that one of the first acts of their new enemy, whose activities and value in the prosecution of the war they have affected to despise, has been to expose a procedure which affords damning evidence against themselves and against a neutral Government which it is charitable to regard as their dupe.

"The contents of the published telegrams cannot but show neutral Governments the amount of faith they may put in German promises and German concessions. The accredited representative of the German Empire at Buenos Aires, while actually enjoying the hospitality of the Argentine Republic, is seen advocating the deliberate murder of Argentine subjects on the high seas in order that the sinking of Argentine ships by German submarines should leave no trace which would make their crime known in Argentina and so make an enemy of that country.

Policy Known to Neutrals.

"This is no single instance. 'Spurlos versenkt' is a consistent policy which is deliberately carried into effect in an attempt to hide from neutral countries the results of unrestricted submarine warfare, and other nations than Argentina, such as Norway in particular, know it to their cost.

"A further point of interest is the assurance apparently given by the Argentine Government that Argentine ships will in future only clear as far as Las Palmas. In other words, the pretended immunity for Argentine ships, accorded with a show of magnanimity by the German Government, is a pure farce. In reality the immunity is secured not by Germany refraining from sinking Argentine ships in the war zone, but by the Argentine Government undertaking to arrange that no Argentine vessel should be found in that zone.

"It will be interesting to hear what Argentine public opinion will say when it now learns the real nature of the 'diplomatic victory' which the Argentine Government claims to have gained."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, congratulates the American Intelligence Service on "the second great exploit of this year," and says:

"A blacker piece of diplomatic deviltry on Germany's part never was exposed, while on Sweden's part an offense against neutrality and against every decency of international intercourse, deep, deliberate and despicable—how despicable can only be realized when we recall that Sweden has herself suffered from such outrages as she is assisting Germany to inflict upon Argentina.

"Such conduct combines maximum cowardice with maximum treachery, and we are confident that every honest Swede will promptly resent it as a cruel stain upon national honor and demand a strict account from the Government that juggled the country into a position so basely callous and dishonorable.

"As matters stand, the Allies have every excuse for treating Sweden as a country that has gone over to the enemy. We are confident, however, that the allied government wishes to visit upon the Swedish people the extreme punishment of war for the criminal acts of their rulers. But the Allies, and especially the United States, have a sharp weapon in their hands in the form of blockade."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially on "The Perfidy Displayed," says:

"Though only three of these messages have been dragged to light, it is perfectly clear from their contents that they form part of an extensive and habitual correspondence which is specially concerned with apprising the German authorities on ship sailings in order that their submarines might sink them. The peculiar enormity of the wrong committed by these high Swedish officials seaks for itself, but we must hesitate to believe that it had any indorsement from the Swedish Government. It reflects rather the mentality of the section of Swedish aristocracy and official class which gets its training and ideas in Germany and is the most Germanophile class outside the fatherland."

Swedish Election Pending.

Declaring that the Allies expect the Swedish Government without delay to disown and punish the guilty officials, The Chronicle adds:

"The Swedish people are now in the throes of a general election and have it in their own hands to decide by what sort of a Cabinet they wish to be governed and what policy they desire to pursue."

Remarking that there are several matters doubtful in Swedish policy that require clearing up, The Chronicle says:

"Regarding the disclosure of the German Minister who made the hellish proposal, Count Luxburg is otherwise obscure. But what the world has come to perceive is that there is scarcely a German in authority, from Willy on his throne communicating with Nicky, down to the chargé d'affaires in a South American capital, who won't be detected thinking and acting in this vein if his secrets are brought to light."

The Chronicle pays a compliment to "the extraordinarily brilliant performance of the American intelligence service."

Denounce Germany's Action.

All the London newspapers in their editorials similarly denounce in unmeasured language Germany's action as revealed in the Swedish disclosures. The Daily News, under the heading of "The Latest Perfidy," says:

"It is impossible to discuss what effect the astonishing revelations will have on the general course of the war. If further evidence were needed of the cynical brutality with which Germany fights, it is surely here. Among the ruffians to whom the German public service appears to afford refuge in such numbers, Count Luxburg, German Chargé d'Affaires in Argentina, is entitled to a very prominent place."

The Daily News thinks it is scarcely credible that Argentine public opinion, even if the Argentine Government were willing, will tolerate a continuance of friendly relations with Germany.

"It is still possible to hope," The Daily News continues, "that Count Luxburg's actual use of the concession granted him—in plain English, the prosecution of murder on the high seas—was unknown to the officials concerned, but it can scarcely have been unsuspected, and, at best, the concession itself is an abuse of confidence which clearly cannot be tolerated.

"On the other hand, there are grave reasons why, pending Swedish explanations, the matter should be handled cautiously. The pending Swedish elections may result in a decisive defeat of the German propaganda, and it would be folly to destroy the effect of the labors on behalf of the Entente of Hjalmar Branting (Socialist leader in the second chamber of the Swedish Parliament) and the party he represents."

Russian Revolution and Sweden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10.—Comments of the English press on Secretary Lansing's revelations follow the line expected by all those conversant with the facts of Sweden's attitude toward the war situation. Several papers emphasize the fact that habitual breaches of neutrality of which the Foreign Office in Stockholm is held guilty are violations of express assurances given to Great Britain by Sweden more than two years ago.

That such assurances should have been accepted can only be ascribed to one of two reasons—either that it was not politic to suspect them or that there was not adequate proof to convert suspicion into certainty. The Russian revolution completely altered the situation from the point of view of policy. Three-fourths of Sweden pro-German inclinations arose out of distrust of Russia, whose fortification of the Aland Islands had given rise to more than one diplomatic incident. With the overthrow of Czardom and its devious methods, the situation of the Allies in regard to Sweden was cleared of several difficulties.

The apparent stupidity of the British Government in permitting the transmission of cipher messages which it had reason to suspect were inimical becomes comprehensible when British control of cables is remembered only by consideration of the fact that interference with Swedish communications might have thrown that country into the arms of Germany at a time when the Government of Sweden was weighing in the balances the advantages of neutrality.

DISCLOSURES MAY HIT SWEDISH MINISTRY

London Discusses Likelihood of Effect Upon the Present Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Well-informed South Americans in London expect considerable results from the disclosures of German machination in Argentina. Taking South America generally, Argentina was the chief German stronghold. There are other parts of the continent where German influence is strong, but nowhere did it reach such a paramount position as in Argentina. The effect of the exposure from Washington is expected to extend over the whole continent in such a way that the attitude of South America as a whole in regard to the war may undergo an important modification. Immediate developments are not looked for.

Political conditions in Argentina, where a radical President is exercising a semi-dictatorship in opposition to the majority of Congress, make it difficult to determine the probable course of events. It is, however, considered likely that the German Chargé d'Affaires will receive his passports, and that Sweden will be informed that her Minister's continued residence there is undesirable.

On this side of the Atlantic the chief interest lies in the question: "What will be the attitude of the Allies toward the Swedish Government?" Capable diplomats hold that, while there is every reason to suspect the Swedish Foreign Office of complicity, there has not yet been abduced sufficient evidence to prove it. British representations on the subject in the past elicited protestations of innocence and promises of good behavior, and it remains open to the Swedish Foreign Office to make disavowals in the face of the present disclosure.

In some quarters the incident is regarded as another instance of the many in which the secret diplomacies of Europe have taken undue advantage of the powers which long-established custom have given them. A section of opinion in Sweden never troubled to conceal its sympathy with Germany—a sympathy due more to antipathy to Russia on account of her treatment of Finland than to love for Germany, though the very militarism of Germany has admirers among the military caste in Sweden.

But, taking the Swedes in the mass, they have been strongly in favor of a policy of honest nuertality.

The Activists, who favored Swedish participation in the war on the German side, were never more than a small minority, and that minority has for some time been a dwindling one. In the general election now in progress in Sweden the Activists have lost ground.

In convincing proof of the complicity of the Foreign Office in the German machinations is brought forward, as it seems not improbable that it will be, popular feeling in Sweden is bound to be seriously disturbed by the revelations that Swedish diplomatic representatives have been acting in collusion with German Ministers in order to assist in the nefarious activities of the U-boats.

Although, according to various reports, full publicity has not been given in Sweden to the State Department's revelations, it is believed that enough has been published to make it likely that popular feeling will find expression in today's and tomorrow's polling, with an increased vote in favor of Branting, who is decidedly pro-Ally.

CAPITAL AWAITS SWEDEN'S REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

self so long in ignorance of such important transactions of his legation.

Whatever further action is taken by the United States will be in concert with our allies. The offense committed by the Swedish Legation is as much directed against their welfare as it is against that of this Government. In some quarters the suggestion is advanced that the matter does not immediately concern the allied Governments unless it should appear that the Swedish Government is directly implicated in the amazing violation of international law. The Allies, of course, will expect Argentina to act quickly and with spirit. As for Sweden, there must be something more than any lame explanation. If the defense offered should prove unsatisfactory it will be then for the Allies to determine their course. Even should Sweden come out boldly with a statement that her sympathies were all with Germany and accompany that bold declaration with an announcement that she intends to enter the war on the German side, she cannot clear away the stain on her character as a nation that will come from her own acknowledgment.

In view of this the Swedish Government is expected to put forward some excuse accompanied by a disavowal of the unneutral acts of the legation. Nobody here believes that she will make any admissions that in any way will tend to confirm the suspicion that the Government of Sweden was officially cognizant of the offense committed.

The important thing that stands out in this international sensation, however, is the effect the implied accusation against the good faith of Sweden will have on that Government's future attitude in the war. To purge herself of the charge, her reparation for the acts of some of her officials must be sweeping and complete. Dismissals must be made in a way to convince the allied world that there is no string tied to them. Her disavowal must leave nothing left unsaid. She must furnish some explanation of why the Swedish representative at Buenos Aires was not admonished for his first telegram sent in behalf of the German Chargé, or, if he was admonished, how could he have dared to send additional messages two months later.

Swedish Hatred of Russia.

Beyond these explanations, Sweden may be brought to a consideration of what may be forced upon her by the feeling she has aroused among the allied nations. Her main hatred in the war is directed toward Russia. At this time, when Russian resistance is apparently at the lowest, Sweden, it is suggested, may think that her opportunity has come to strike her old enemy. A more general belief is prevalent here, however, that she will prefer not to enter the war and will advance an explanation which the allied nations may feel that they are obliged to accept.

What that explanation will be, in part at least, is indicated by the statement given to The Associated Press in New York tonight by Baron Akerhielm, Swedish Counselor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Washington. He said he told Secretary Lansing that the telegrams forwarded from Buenos Aires for the German Chargé were in German code, which, he said, "was sufficient proof that the Swedish Minister-resident did not know their contents."

Baron Akerhielm's explanation apparently means that as the Swedish Minister could not read the messages in the German diplomatic cipher, no offense was committed by the Minister in sending them.

It is pointed out here that this explanation makes the Swedish Minister's offense worse, if anything. It is construed to mean that he was willing to send to Germany through the medium of the Stockholm Foreign Office any message that was handed to him for transmission by the German Chargé. The German Chargé might have put into his messages information as to the sailing of a military expedition from the United States or told the name of a steamer on which Mr. Balfour sailed from America for England and the port at which it was due.

The statement made by Baron Akerhielm tonight contained the first information that the Buenos Aires dispatches were in the code of the German Government. All the State Department is willing to say in this connection is that the translation of the German dispatches given to the press was "from the German text." Baron Akerhielm's disclosure suggests that the State Department is in possession of the German code book. If such an explanation as Baron Akerhielm offers should be accepted, it would still leave the Swedish Government to explain whether it forwarded to Berlin messages from a German diplomatic officer of which it did not know the contents.

The State Department has not accused Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister-resident to Argentina of having personal knowledge of the sending of the telegrams furnished by the German Chargé. It alleges that the German dispatches were dispatched by "the Swedish Legation." But the statement made to The Associated Press tonight by Baron Akerhielm refers to the German dispatches having been "forwarded by the Swedish Minister-resident at Buenos Aires."

GOMPERS'S DISTRUST OF SWEDEN CONFIRMED

Lansing Statement Proves Wisdom of Labor in Ignoring the Stockholm Peace Conference.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said last night that the exposé by Secretary Lansing of the aid the Swedish authorities had been giving Germany proved that both he and Secretary Lansing had been justified in preventing the representation of American workers at the Stockholm peace conference. He said that what he knew to be the attitude of Sweden toward the warring powers had had considerable to do with his action.

"If anything showed justification for the American labor movement refusing to participate in the proposed Stockholm conference, the statement made by Secretary Lansing supports our contention that American representatives had no business there," Mr. Gompers said.

"Apart from the basic question of whether or not there should be a peace conference at this time under such conditions anywhere, I maintained that no international conference could take place in Stockholm except it would be under the influence of the German Government.

Mr. Gompers made it plain that it was not alone distrust of the atmosphere of Stockholm that led him to put his foot down on the suggestion that American labor send delegates to Stockholm. But he said he knew enough of the situation in Sweden to see that it was no place for a peace conference.

"As for the statement by Secretary Lansing, it came as no surprise to me. It merely substantiated the theory of international relations I had held all along."

John Spargo, the Socialist, said that the exposé had not been a surprise to him.

"I always believed," he said, "that Secretary Lansing had more reason than appeared on the surface for refusing passports to those Americans who wished to attend the Stockholm conference. I am convinced now that he knew pretty well just what he was doing, and that in refusing the passports he did what was right."

GERMAN PRESS HERE AMAZED AT STUPIDITY

Herold Is Sure There Are "Notorious Asses" in the Diplomatic Service of Berlin.

The German Herold in an editorial, headed "Notorious Asses," this morning will say:

"We don't know whether it is really true, as Count Luxburg said, that the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs is a 'notorious ass,' but we do know that there are 'notorious asses' in the German Diplomatic Service. Perhaps there are no more in Germany than among the diplomats of other countries, but the diplomatic asses of Germany have the fatal gift of continually projecting themselves into publicity.

"The only advantage Germany has in having men like Count Luxburg in the diplomatic service is that they cannot be in the army. If the German Army leaders had displayed such a lack of intelligence as the diplomats have done America need not have entered the war, because it would have been over long ago.

"As far as Germany is concerned, we fancy that she will disavow Luxburg and declare she has never thought of sinking vessels without their leaving any trace. Since in all cases that have become known the German commanders have given the passengers and the crew an opportunity of leaving a vessel doomed to destruction, the German Government may succeed in convincing the world that Luxburg's incomprehensible proposition was instantly rejected. However, we cannot understand why Luxburg was not immediately dismissed for the very fact of proposing such a course."

The following editorial appears today in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung:

"The Luxburg case shows that the class of German 'diplomatists' who can, or will, not learn anything has not yet disappeared. The apprentices of Dr. Zimmermann are still to be found in the German diplomatic service, much as it has shrunk numerically. Dispatches such as those of Count Luxburg, accredited to Buenos Aires, are verily unbelievable; his advices so monstrous, other remarks contained in the dispatches so fabulously void of tact that one must regard his action as incomprehensible.

"This man is seemingly out of his wits. He does not even seem to comprehend his responsibility toward his own country, and he is lacking as well in moral sense as in the ordinary judgment of the average human being endowed with intelligence.

"The serious results that may follow the alleged forwarding of such communications by the Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires can, of course, not now be judged."

"the potentiality of growing rich"

Dr. Samuel Johnson, assisting in the sale of an industrial plant, dropped his famous remark: "We are not here to sell a parcel of vats and boilers, but the potentiality of growing rich."

The feeblest claim that could be made for SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, would be that it is worth so-and-so many times the subscription price. The taker of SYSTEM buys, not sixteen ounces of printed paper, but the potentiality of growing rich or at least richer.

Careers have been founded on SYSTEM, entire businesses built on one SYSTEM idea, while economies and new trade netting hundreds of dollars are constantly being reported by readers.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches business men, the best-paying part of magazine circulations

MRS. KING THE PREY OF SWINDLER BAND

Followed from Europe by Group of Adventurers Who Robbed Her for Years.

MEANS HIRED AS PROTECTOR

Mrs. Melvin, Sister of Mrs. King, Declares the Former Detective Is Innocent—He Swears Vengeance.

Revelations that have come to light since the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was mysteriously shot near Concord, N. C., on Aug. 29, show that for years the woman was the victim of adventurers, who followed her from place to place and either robbed her or helped her to squander a great part of her fortune.

Gaston B. Means, who was with Mrs. King when she was shot, first met her in 1914, when the William J. Burns National Detective Agency assigned him, at the request of her mother and sister, to protect her from the band of adventurers and adventuresses, mainly of English nationality, who had followed her to this country from Monte Carlo.

The family appealed to the Burns agency after the United States District Attorney's office had declined to interest itself in charges that the conspirators, who had Mrs. King in their power, had violated the Mann White Slave act in taking her to San Francisco.

Means succeeded in saving her from the Monte Carlo group of fortune hunters. Another thing which aided in breaking their grip on the woman was the fact that lawyers active for her family succeeded in having her declared incompetent after medical examinations had established that her mind in 1914 had been badly shaken. They then tied up her fortune so that her European followers could obtain nothing further. All of her current income and ready money, totaling more than $50,000, was taken from her by this band, according to the report made in behalf of her family to the Department of Justice in 1914.

After Means had got her out of the clutches of this band of parasites, he resigned from the Burns Agency and took charge of her affairs himself. The investigation of charges that the European fortune hunters had transported her from State to State in violation of the White Slave act was made by Edwin M. Stanton, Assistant United States District Attorney, in 1914. He said last night:

"The Craft Detective Agency and a lawyer placed the charges before us. We were interested in the case because the interpretation of the Mann act in the Diggs-Caminetti case had not then been made, and the question of the effect of the law was an interesting one.

"There was a great deal of doubt about the facts, however. The woman alleged to be the victim was well along toward middle age, and it appeared to be stretching the Mann act to attempt to apply it to such a case, where the real reason for taking action was not to suppress vice, but to deliver the woman from undesirable companions.

"Finally we found that it was not contended that a violation of the Mann act had been committed, but the Craft Agency, acting for the family, charged that the law would be violated in San Francisco. We advised the agency that, in the event of a violation of the act, the trial would have to take place in San Francisco, and that the complaint should be made to the United States District Attorney there."

Asked for Prosecution.

The Craft Agency and lawyers engaged by the family then sent the following telegram to the United States District Attorney in San Francisco:

Mary Robinson, widow, over 70, directs me to request your office to arrest and hold, violation Mann act, M. J. Marsh, alias Milburne, with valet. Has transported her daughter, Maude A. King, married woman, mentally deficient, New York to San Francisco; immoral purposes.

Mrs. King, wealthy woman. Member New York State Lunacy Commission ready to go and testify mentally incompetent. Marsh and valet members English conspiracy preying upon wealthy American women.

Mother fears girl will be taken out of country. Wire me when apprehended. Will send representative to coast. Your office hold girl as material witness. About to start proceedings to appoint a conservator.

Arrow's Detective Agency, London, and Scotland Yard, can give full information of Marsh and his associates. Marsh, 35 to 40 years; 5 feet 2½ inches; smooth face, light brown hair, fair complexion; 175 pounds; shoulders slightly drooped. Mrs. King, 34 years old, fairly stout, dark hair and eyes; florid complexion, indicating dissipation; 140 pounds. Will probably be stopping some hotel, man and wife, under name beginning with M, which is characteristic with Marsh and seemingly code signal with accomplices.

After failing to obtain action by appeals to United States District Attorneys, the representatives of the family sent a long statement regarding the case to the Department of Justice at Washington. The history of the woman's relations with the Monte Carlo band were detailed as follows:

"In November of 1913, while en route for Europe with her sister, Mrs. Melvin, she was introduced to John Marsh, who was a passenger on the steamer these ladies traveled on, and with Marsh was a companion, Jackson. When the boat neared shore Marsh disappeared, but he turned up at Monte Carlo, and brought with him an automobile which was the property of Leonard Davis, London bookmaker and gambler. And, shortly after, Davis and a woman known as Elsie Davidson, who posed as a sister to Marsh, appeared at Monte Carlo, and the party was later joined by a man named Kemp.

"About this time Mrs. Melvin learned that Marsh had met and married a widow, who survived her marriage to Marsh but a short time. At the time of her death she was possessed of considerable means, and Marsh inherited and acquired about $1,200,000 from her estate.

Her Mind Weakened.

"About this time Mrs. Melvin was informed that these parties were dangerous men, and she appreciated that her sister was in a weak mental condition. She immediately took steps to leave the place, fearing the influence of Marsh and his companions on Mrs. King because she had already observed that Marsh and Davis were plying her with liquor and paying marked and constant attention to her and made great efforts to have Elsie Davidson be in the company of Mrs. King continually.

"At this time, also, Mrs. Melvin objected to the conversations of the Davidson woman, who was continually reciting the fact that, although she was married to a man who was living in the Middle West of the United States, she had lived at various times as a mistress of other men, and had always profited by it and had a good time, and that she was going to marry some millionaire who was then in London. And all this group were impressing upon Mrs. King's mind that this conduct was not wrong or reprehensible, and that, if they were caught at it, there was always a good chance of taking the husband into camp and fixing him up by the payment of money.

"Mrs. Melvin was apprehensive and went to London with her sister and went to Arrow's Detective Agency, which in a very short time reported that Davis was a leader of a band of conspirators who preyed upon American women of wealth; that he was a gambler and bookmaker; that Kemp was a thief, who had been arrested for a jewelry robbery at Monte Carlo about the time these ladies left, and that Marsh put up $20,000 cash bail for Kemp.

"Marsh is a man who used to prey upon women. Jackson, who is a shrewd, clever fellow, poses as Marsh's valet."

After giving further particulars of this group and telling of their following Mrs. King to this country, the complaint to the Department of Justice continued:

"After this group came to this country, they sought and found Mrs. King, but Mrs. Melvin threatened to complain to the immigration authorities and the band scattered and went into hiding.

"Mrs. Melvin employed a detective agency to ascertain something about these people and the reports of that agency were taken from Mrs. Melvin's apartment in the Hotel Majestic. They are now in the possession of a woman hairdresser, acting in connection with a doctor, in assisting Marsh and his co-conspirators, and she is deriving profit from her conduct in this respect.

Another Woman Conspirator.

"There is another woman member of this band who comes originally from Woodlawn Avenue in Chicago. This woman has some hold on Marsh. We suspect that she is his wife, but she is now living with a man named Mathews. Marsh has been working upon Mrs. King to obtain from her $35,000 for the purpose of buying his peace with this woman, under the claim that she knows something that he has done.

"Since, June, 1914, she has overdrawn her bank account in Chicago $30,000 and she has an income which she can spend of $24,000 per annum, which does not figure in the overdraft. Practically everything she draws, Marsh gets half of, if not all, of it."

This communication added that Mrs. King had in October, 1912, undergone a dangerous operation which frequently caused insanity. The Government authorities, however, found no grounds on which they could take action, and the family then took steps to drive away the band by cutting off their source of supplies. An application was made to the Appellate Court in this State to appoint a guardian for her estate. After a mental examination of Mrs. King in December, 1914, the following report was made by a New York physician:

"Last May I was called to the Hotel Netherlands, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and found her suffering from a condition of nervous irritability of the heart, with profound prostration. During my attendance upon her I noticed that she was very much disjointed in her mental condition. I learned this condition had been aggravated by her trip abroad, from which she had just returned, and her language was rambling and she had delusions and hallucinations of different kinds.

"Lately she summoned me to Atlantic City, when she was sojourning there with her sister and mother, and afforded me an excellent opportunity of observing her mind's action. During this day, which was in the latter part of June, 1914, I concluded from my observation on that day particularly that she was undoubtedly of unsound mind, with a decided tendency to imbecility.

Imprisoned in Hotel Room.

"I have since learned that she had expressed a desire for some one to save her from this 'gang of crooks that have surrounded me,' to use her own language. Within six weeks, while stopping at the Hotel Belleclaire, New York, Miss Dolan, who had been waiting on her, broke into the room in which she was practically confined by this same band of crooks and found her in a most deplorable state of intoxication, and, to use Miss Dolan's language, 'My God, doctor, she is absolutely insane and paretic, such a beastly state this gang has got her into. No one would recognize her.'"

An attorney employed by the family, in a statement which was made to the Department of Justice, said that he had watched Marsh working on the woman when she was living at the Hotel Manhattan. He said:

"They sat drinking champagne from 10 to 12:30 o'clock. I was alone, seated at the table next to him, and heard him say in substance:

"'You know your relatives are scheming against you, and that I am the only friend you have in the world; and I will quit you if you don't get away where they cannot be always nagging at you.'

"Tears were running down her cheeks and she sat at the table half stupefied with liquor and in the attitude of a child who is being scolded."

The estate was placed in the care of the Woodruff Trust Company of Joliet, Ill., of which George Woodruff of Chicago was President of this company. These precautions to tie up the property and the vigilance of Means in his capacity of bodyguard stopped short the intrigues of Marsh and his companions.

BROTHERS STILL IN CHICAGO.

Wait for North Carolina Authorities to Solve Death Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Chief interest in the case of Mrs. Maude A. King shifted today to North Carolina, where her friends will try to get some light on the manner of her death. Her brothers, Paul Robinson of Muskogee and William Robinson of Morrison, Ill., are still in Chicago and will remain here subject to the call of P. C. McDuffie of Atlanta, Ga., who represents them and Mrs. King's aged mother, Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, who is in feeble health and closely guarded in a hotel in Asheville.

Friends of Mrs. King were discussing today a startling story that she was being hounded by a band of swindlers. These men are said to have begun preying upon Mrs. King when she was in Europe in 1913 with her sister, Mrs. M. C. Melvin. From Monte Carlo they followed her to London and throughout the United States.

Americus Melville, attorney, who on Saturday announced the discovery of the will of Mrs. King, said tonight that he was awaiting information from New York before filing the document with the Probate Court. If it is decided that New York was her legal place of residence, the will is to be filed there.

Inquiry into the activities of Gaston B. Means today revealed that he instituted suit against the Pullman Company in August, 1912, for $75,000 damages, alleging that he fell from the upper berth of a car while riding from Detroit to Chicago on Dec. 3, 1911. He alleged the chain broke and the berth sagged, letting him fall into the aisle. He won on a compromise. He also collected money on accident policies.

MRS. MELVIN DEFENDS MEANS.

"Before God, That Boy Is Innocent!" Says Mrs. King's Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 9.—Hayden Clement, prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, who arrived in Concord last evening to investigate the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Maude A. King, millionaire widow of New York City, on the night of Aug. 29, returned this morning to his home without giving out a statement as to what would be done in the case.

Mr. Clement said, however, that he had been to the Blackwelder Spring, the secluded spot where the tragedy occurred, and that he had been unable to reconcile the statements that were made at the Coroner's inquest. The spring, surrounded by dark woods and undergrowth, was a poor place, according to the Solicitor, for target shooting so late in the evening. Another thing that he could not understand, he said, was the statement made by Gaston Means that when he had put the automatic pistol in the forks of a tree and was at the spring, thirty feet away, he turned and saw Mrs. King with the pistol in her hand.

"The automatic pistol was only a small one and could be placed in the vest pocket," said the Solicitor. "Gaston Means says that it was so dark that he had to strike a match to see if there were any bugs in the Spring. If it was so dark, I do not understand how he could see that Mrs. King had the little pistol in her hand at such a distance."

Mr. Clement also is puzzled to know how Mrs. King's ankle was broken.

No further legal steps have been taken, and the members of the automobile party are still here, with the exception of Captain W. S. Bingham, who has been spending several days in the neighboring county on a fishing trip. Captain Bingham formerly commanded the local military company and is about 50 years of age. He is locally famous as a wing shot and as a trainer of bird-dogs, which is his occupation. He is not a relative of the Means family, and his association with them is that of an old friend.

Mrs. Maizie Melvin, sister of Mrs. King, who is visiting at the home of the parents of Gaston and Afton Means, was interviewed today in the presence of Gaston and Afton Means, their father, W. G. Means; Misses Kate and Belle Means, sisters of Gaston, and Mrs. Gaston Means.

One of Mrs. Melvin's first statements was one exonerating Gaston B. Means of blame in the death of her sister.

"Before God, that boy is innocent!" she exclaimed. "It is all so terrible. There should be some way to stop the things that are being said about my dead sister."

She then began to weep.

"There is going to be a day of reckoning," interposed Gaston Means, "for those who are responsible for such insinuations. As a Southern gentleman I brand them as dastardly, and I mean to defend to the limit the name of the woman who is dead and unable to protect herself."

Gaston Means then reiterated much that he had said at other times regarding the tragedy. Mrs. Melvin talked very little, and what she said was in the presence of the members of the Means family.

Charles S. Dry, who lives near the Blackwelder Spring, visited the scene of the tragedy today with THE TIMES correspondent and pointed out the spot where Mrs. King is said to have fallen when she was shot. He was on his porch at home, several hundred yards from the spring, when he heard the shot. He did not know there was any one at the spring until the shot rang out. Then he heard voices mumbling. He said today that judging from the sound of the voices there were more than three persons doing the talking. It was stated by all parties at the Coroner's inquest that Gaston and Afton Means and Captain Bingham were the only persons who got out of the automobile with Mrs. King near the spring, and that the negro chauffeur had been sent back some distance to wait with the automobile.

The mumbling was accompanied by the sound of persons moving through the undergrowth, and Dry says that they were apparently on the side of the spring furthest from his house. According to evidence at the inquest, Afton Means and Captain Bingham had got out of the automobile before they reached the spring, and would therefore have been on the side nearest Dry's home. Dry is confident that some one ran through the brush after the shot was fired.

The mumbling kept up for about ten minutes," said Dry. "I saw a car coming from down, going much faster than they usually do. When the car got to the road it turned toward the church and didn't stop until it got to the spring and ran up under the trees. When the car got there it stopped, stood there about five or ten minutes, and then turned round. It was about three or four minutes after the car turned around before I heard the door shut, and then it started off."

According to this statement, twenty minutes elapsed between the time Mrs. King was shot and the time the men started toward Concord.

When Gaston Means was asked about the automobile coming down the highway from Concord and driving up to the spring, he said that it could not have been his car, and that Mr. Dry had evidently seen another car. Mr. Dry said today:

"The car that drove away from the spring after the shot was the same car that I saw coming down the road and drive up to the spring."

He said that he could see from his house that there was not another car at the spring.

SEIZE BULGAR VILLAGES.

Berlin Reports French Success on Macedonian Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The War Office today made public the following:

Macedonian Front—South of Lake Ochrida Russian attacks were repulsed. West of Malik, French forces occupied some villages on the northern bank, in the Devolje sector.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front Army Headquarters today issued the subjoined bulletin:

Eastern Theatre—Rifle firing and intermittent cannonading have been in progress along nearly the whole front. There was quite spirited artillery fighting north of Monastir in the region between Lake Malik and Lake Ochrida. A surprise attack enabled us to occupy the heights to the west and northwest of Platsa.

SWISS MAY OUST SLACKERS.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—Several Swiss newspapers demand that the authorities take the same measures as were adopted recently at Budapest, Hungary, and expel all foreigners of military age.

Such action by the Swiss Government would affect many rich men who are here with their families at the best hotels and houses, and who legally have no reason for not returning to their native countries.

If Switzerland adopted the suggested measures, it is estimated many thousands, including many Americans, would be expelled.

MARSHAL BREAKS UP ANTI-DRAFT MEETING

Orders Speaker from East Side Platform — Crowd Is Near Panic.

THEN HUNTS FOR SHIRKERS

Federal Official Compels Men to Produce Their Registration Cards —Many Without the Cards.

Federal Marshal McCarthy, assisted by the police, last night broke up a meeting of 1,500 "conscientious objectors" to the draft who had gathered in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, on the lower east side. The meeting had been wrought to a high state of excitement when Marshal McCarthy decided it was time to interfere.

Emma Goldman was scheduled to speak at the gathering, which was held under the auspices of the League of Conscientious Objectors. Charles Sonnenschein, coworker of Alexander Berkman, opened the meeting. He assailed a number of policemen in the hall, and finally, after he had asked for funds to aid the movement against the draft, began to criticise the United States Government. Here Marshal McCarthy stepped from a group of his men he had in the hall and said to Sonnenschein:

"Step down from that platform quick, and make no fuss about it."

"Show your authority," exclaimed the speaker. "By what authority do you dare order me to cease addressing my fellow-citizens?"

The Marshal, not a small man physically, stepped close to Sonnenschein and displayed his gold shield so that the speaker could read what it said. Immediately Sonnenschein changed his manner.

"My friends," he said to the audience, "the United States Marshal has ordered me to cease speaking and has requested me to leave the platform. Although I question his authority to act in this manner, I must obey and wait until an indictment or something or other is brought against me."

This announcement evoked groans and hisses from the crowd. Bernard Sernake, Chairman of the meeting, advised his fellow-objectors to go home. Some one else jumped to the platform and told the persons in the audience to do as they liked.

Disorder followed. Some started out and some started toward the platform and the Marshal. The disorder was increased almost to panic when the crowd found all the exits except one closed, and that one guarded by uniformed policemen. Most of those in the crowd seemed to think they were prisoners. Marshal McCarthy, who was shouting from the platform, finally made himself heard.

"Women may pass out," he said. "But every man in this hall will have to show his registration card, if he ought to have one, before he can get out."

Then followed another rush for the door. The crowd was forced back and men began a hasty search of their pockets for cards.

"I've got my Sunday clothes on; my card is in my other suit," was what most of the men told the policemen, but that excuse was not accepted.

Marshal McCarthy designated a room adjoining the hall as a detention pen, and soon it was overcrowded with men who were unable to show registration cards. When the room became overcrowded the Marshal took the detained men downstairs into a larger room. In a short time the larger room downstairs was filled. About 2,000 persons gathered outside the hall, and their manner became so threatening that Captain Robinson of the Madison Street Station sent a call for the reserves. The arrival of these was a signal for another outburst of disorder in the streets outside the hall in Rutgers Square. The police were obliged to charge the crowd repeatedly to clear a way to the entrance of the hall.

Meanwhile, the men who were detained inside the building made the best of the situation by singing. One woman forced her way into the room and refused to leave until her husband went with her. Marshal McCarthy let him go.

The Marshal explained to the men why they were detained and told them to be orderly. Practically all said that they had registration cards at home. The Marshal then ordered his men to take the names and addresses, cautioning the men against deceit. Their cases will be investigated today by agents of the Department of Justice. After the release of the men the Marshal made this statement:

"I stopped the meeting because I considered that the speakers were indulging in seditious utterances, and while I am Marshal of this district, no meeting of that character of any one held tonight will be permitted to proceed. The speakers attacked the Government, the motives of Congress, and the conscription act, and these utterances were cheered by those who attended the meeting. I am not in a position to say what further action may be taken by the Department of Justice in dealing with this matter."

The meeting was opened by Sernake. He said that the Government had no right to compel conscientious objectors to slaughter their fellow men. The second speaker, Jacob Abrams, expressed himself similarly, and Louis Fraine, editor of 'The New' International,' a Socialistic publication, denounced capital and accused Congress of enacting class legislation.

Sonnenschein, who is an organizer of the League of Conscientious Objectors, was making a plea for funds when the Marshal broke up the meeting. Despite the excitement $110 was collected. Sonnenschein said the league had a membership running into the "thousands, both in the United States and Canada." It was formed six weeks ago.

It was said after the meeting that any of the men rounded up tonight who could not produce registration cards today would be arrested forthwith.

MOB FIGHTS POLICE TO RESCUE SAILOR

Man From Naval Vessel Is Felled with a Nightstick, Angering Crowd of 500.

A crowd of 500 persons attacked a policeman from the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn last night when he used his nightstick on a sailor from a United States ship. The sailor resisted arrest after he had failed to heed the command to cease singing in a crowd at Livingston Street and Elm Place, Brooklyn. The sailor was sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital, and four civilians were arrested on the charge of interfering with an officer.

Ten sailors were singing and acting in a disorderly way when Policeman H. E. Bilms ordered them to cease making noise on the street. Stephen Prendirnamo, who said he lived at 192 Butler Street, Brooklyn, when he was not on duty, continued to sing, and, it is charged, added taunts as to the policeman. Bilms seized the sailor and started to the station with him. Prendirnamo is said to have attacked the policeman, who retaliated by using his nightstick. Civilians who were passing objected to the treatment of the sailor and attempted to interfere.

Policeman Carman had come to aid Bilms, and when the sailor sank to the ground unconscious the crowd began to pelt the two policemen with stones. Dragging the unconscious sailor with them, the policemen made their way to a sheltered doorway, and the crowd followed and continued to throw stones at them. After the fight had gone on for about fifteen minutes other policemen arrived and the crowd was dispersed, but Bilms held Launcio Nassino of 440 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Robert Dugan of 120 Butler Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of interfering with an officer. Two other men who came to the station to make a protest were held on the same charge. They were Thomas Bove of 174 Butler Street and Dominic Grandanelli of 584 Union Street.

Dr. Anna Weingraud, an ambulance surgeon, who attended the sailor, refused to tell what injuries the man had suffered, but Sergeant W. F. Sullivan of the Adams Street Station said the hospital report showed the sailor was "suffering from alcoholism."

BIG WHISKY CARGO HERE.

Arrives Three Hours Before Import Prohibition Begins.

After being three weeks on the voyage across from England through dodging mines and submarines and being buffeted by a cyclone off Newfoundland, an 8,000-ton steamship arrived last night with her holds filled with Scotch and Irish whiskies and gin. On account of the long passage the importers of the cargo were anxious, as they feared the freighter might have shared the same fate as the Assyria, which was torpedoed and sent to the bottom of the Atlantic with her holds loaded to the hatches with choice spirits from Scotland and Ireland.

The importation of foreign spirits is prohibited after midnight on Sept. 9, and the freighter just saved it by three hours. The cargo will be entered this morning, when the Custom House is opened at 9 A. M.

SOCIALISTS BLOCK NEW RIBOT CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

tective Bureau and the Prefecture of Police to do the work for which they created without letting himself be influenced by any consideration of electoral patronship or political camerarderie. We must have a Miniter of Justice who defends his Magistrates against all the political influences that might impede course of justice. We must have a Minister of War who refuses to permit the action of military detective bureau or of court-martials to be hampered by any improper intervention of political persons, no matter how influential and powerful they be or to what political chapter they belong.

"We must have, above all, a Premier with enough personal authority, enough energy, and enough 'punch' to obtain from his three collaborators above mentioned a guarantee that the Chiefs of the Detective Bureau, the Prefecture of Police, and the Military Detective Bureau do not regard each other as rival and hostile organizations the chief anxiety of which is to get in each other's way."

These four paragraphs refer to the Bonnet Rouge affair, by which the present crisis has been in part precipitated.

Neither the Malvy nor the Caillaux organs advance any real defense or explanation of the affair. M. Malvy tries to evade the issue by pleading his devotion to democratic principles and trying to imply that it was in the interest of the working masses that he received Almereyda. The Caillaux press goes further and raises the cry that the republic is in danger and endeavors to depict the whole affair as a reactionary plot against the republican form of government.

PETROGRAD BEGINS CIVIL EVACUATION

Continued from Page 1.

Ministers are unanimous in favor of decisive measures against any violent demonstration.

At a late hour it was reported that the Maximalists, in view of the energetic countermeasures taken, had decided to abandon their program.

Sapping the Council's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—What is regarded as an important change in the administration of affairs at Petrograd has just been made under orders issued by Premier Kerensky, according to information reaching the Russian Embassy in official dispatches from the Provisional Government.

These changes in administration matters, which are considered as having added importance on account of the German threat of an advance on Petrograd, provide for a Special High Administration for Petrograd and its metropolitan district. Premier Kerensky's order creating this administration subordinates all military elements in Petrograd and its metropolitan district to General Korniloff, Commander in Chief, and subordinates all civil affairs in the capital to the Special High Administration or commission.

It is expected that this change will result in the divorcement of the civil administration in the capital from the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and also end the interference of the council with military affairs in Petrograd.

If Germany shows that it really is the purpose of the German armies to advance on Petrograd, it is expected that General Korniloff will declare martial law in the capital. From all that can be gathered here it appears that the Provisional Government is driving the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council from its position of self-constituted authority, but that the Government is not yet sufficiently strong to defy openly the power of the workingmen's organization.

500,000 MAY QUIT CAPITAL.

Crowds, Eager to Get Away, Throng the Railway Station.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6, (Delayed.)—A cold, wet day, with a strong wind and a fortress gun booming at intervals to warn the inhabitants of the low-lying parts of the town of the rise of the Neva. Dull, apathetic, and depressed crowds are waiting in the rain at the central railway ticket office, and the Moscow station is thronged with people eager to get off as soon as possible to the south, to the east, to the Volga, to Siberia—anywhere out of reach of the perpetual alarms of Petrograd.

"Let them go," say the onlookers. "The more the better. The fewer mouths there will be to feed in the hard Winter that is coming."

The Government has been talking for some time about unloading Petrograd of its surplus population, not for military but for food supply reasons, and now it has appointed a special commission which is drafting concrete measures. Access to Petrograd is to be prohibited to all except Government employes, and especially favored individuals, and every encouragement is to be given to residents in Petrograd to leave the city. It is estimated that as a result of the committee's proposals the population of the capital will be reduced by over half a million. If this should prove feasible the food problem would certainly be greatly simplified, and in many ways Petrograd would be an easier city to manage.

In Moscow there is certain unrest in connection with food scarcity, though in only one instance has there been open disorder. Streets are patrolled, strong drink has been forbidden, and antisemitic agitation is spreading. There are symptoms of similar agitation in Petrograd.

PRAISES RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

Korniloff Puts Riga Failure on Demoralized Infantry.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—General Korniloff, Comander in Chief of the Russian Army, has issued an order in which he extols the brilliant work of the Russian artillery in the recent fighting, despite the army's lowered morale. He declares the artillery everywhere performed its duties thoroughly and is not to be blamed for the failure to turn its achievements to good account.

Soldiers' committeemen at the front, wiring the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, charge the Petrograd press with exaggerating the cowardice of the twelfth army, and allege that the Riga catastrophe has been overdrawn for the furtherance of a counter-revolutionary campaign. Committeeman Kouchina, attached to the twelfth army, telegraphed:

"Officers confirm the courage of our soldiers and falsehoods about the demoralization of the army are refuted by the fact that our troops made several counterattacks."

In explaining the deserters thronging the roads eastward, he said it was natural in a retreat for some soldiers to become separated from their regiments.

The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, answering these allegations, relates a conversation with General Klembovski, commander on the western front, to the effect that two infantry and two cavalry regiments and all the artillery brilliantly performed their duty, while one division and two brigades of infantry unquestionably failed. A large percentage of the infantry threw away their rifles and fled. He cited an instance of deserters looting the military stores, adding that measures had been taken to arrest these traitors. Six hundred deserters arriving at Pskov by train were arrested and returned to the front.

As further evidence of the demoralization of the Russians, the correspondent asserts that three regiments of Germans crossed the Dvina at midday on pontoons without the loss of a man. He declares the infantry deserted the artillery and was deaf to the pleas of the latter to assist in removing ammunition.

Military patrols are covering the roads and arresting deserters. Battles between German cavalry and Russian rear guards continue in the vicinity of Segvold, Pskov and Chaussee. General Klembovski is of the opinion that the lull in the German pursuit is temporary and that it is likely to be resumed, but believes that even if they succeed in reaching Pskov before Winter it will constitute no great menace, as that is the utmost the enemy can hope to attain.

GERMANS ON RIGA FRONT PREPARING NEW BLOW

An River in Livonia Bridged and German Troops Massing on North Bank.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—German engineers have bridged the Lower Aa River in Livonia and the enemy forces are being concentrated on the north bank of the stream under cover of the cavalry, the War Office announced today in its report on the Riga operations. Russian cavalry is impeding the progress of the Germans along the Pskov Road. Unusual activity at advanced railway stations of the enemy in the Jacobstadt and Dvinsk regions is mentioned by the statement, which reads:

Western Front—In the direction of Riga the enemy, having constructed bridges across the lower stream of the River Aa, is concentrating his forces on the northern bank under the cover of his cavalry, which is continuing reconnoissances of our positions.

On the Pskov Road, in the region of Zegvolt, fighting is taking place between enemy vanguards and our cavalry detachments, which are hindering the march of the Germans.

On the south bank of the Dvina fusillades are taking place between our advanced posts and advanced detachments of the enemy. Our aerial reconnoissances reveal considerable animation at advanced railway stations of the enemy in the Jacobstadt and Dvinsk regions.

On the remainder of the front nothing of material importance occurred.

Rumanian Front—In the region south of the Radautz Valley, in the evening of Sept. 8, the enemy opened a barrage fire and assumed the offensive against a sector of our position south of Arbori. He was repelled by our counterattacks. In other sectors of this front fusillades and operations by scouting parties have taken place. On Sept. 7 a squadron of enemy airplanes made a raid on the station at Ajud and dropped a number of bombs.

Caucasus Front—There have been fusillades.

Aviation—Our airplanes have dropped bombs on enemy depots in the village of Rodze, northwest of Postavy, and also have attacked the village of Osaritchi, on the Ogiski Canal, where the quarters of a German regiment are established.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London.)—Russian troops engaged in consolidating new positions they have taken up north of the Dvina have had their protecting forces driven back upon them at many points by German advance guards. Army Headquarters announced today. There has been a notable renewal of artillery activity on the Rumanian front, in the Oitus Valley. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre, front of Prince Leopold—Between the Baltic and the Dvina our advanced troops drove back Russian protecting troops at many points to positions which the Russians were newly consolidating.

Front of Archduke Joseph—South of the Pruth there was lively destructive artillery firing and forefield skirmishing.

In the Oitus Valley there was a remarkable revival of artillery activity.

GERMANS SLOWING DOWN.

Precautions Taken to Prevent Surprise Attack on Dvinsk.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6, (Delayed.)—The German advance, which resumed its greatest rapidity Tuesday, is now slowing down, whether through weariness of the attacking force or the gradual hardening up of the Russians in new positions by the Venden-Volmar hill country, it is as yet too early to say.

The Germans now hold a curiously elongated line, with the point directed toward Venden, and while they themselves are now able to level only frontal attacks on the Russian base, their advance is exposed to a flanking attack from the Russian positions on the Dvina, near Friedrichstadt.

Their situation would, in fact, be precarious if the Russian Army were in good fighting order.

At Dvinsk there is a heavy artillery fire, but it is reported that all measures have been taken to prevent a possible repetition of the Riga surprise.

FINNS ARE PREPARING ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA

Plan Definite Separation—Press Muzzled by Government and Several Papers Suppressed.

HELSINGSFORS, Finland, Sept. 9.—The Vetcherni Vremya announces that the Finnish Senate has drafted a bill for the definite separation of Finland from Russia.

The terms of the bill, it adds, are more drastic than those of the bill that recently passed the Finnish Diet, and it will be presented to the Provisional Government, the newspaper declares, in the form of an ultimatum.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Russian Provisional Government has decided to apply stringent measures to the Finnish newspapers, according to a Helsingfors dispatch today to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Several newspapers have been suppressed and the military censor has decided that only the official telegrams on war operations shall be published.

EX-CZAR IS EXONERATED.

No Evidence That Nicholas Knew of Monarchist Plot.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—Regarding the monarchist conspiracy, the Procurator of the Moscow High Court declares that the chief conspirator was Mme. Hitrovo, wife of the former Director of Posts, who was engaged in a plot to release the former Emperor Nicholas. The Procurator says there is no evidence that Nicholas knew of the plot.

Some of the Petrograd papers assert that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of Nicholas, and Grand Duke Paul were not implicated in the plot, but were arrested as a measure of precaution.

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This brief declaration insures a clean-cut management at a time—no matter how remote—when sound business judgment and reliable, kindly advice will be urgently needed.

We suggest you "put your house in order," with the help of your lawyer. If undecided whom to name as executor, Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to explain the advantages offered by this Company. If you wish, a definite appointment can be made to meet your convenience.

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SCENE—A Fifth Avenue hotel of international fame. Time—7:45 P. M. last Friday. Characters—Three U. S. Army Officers chatting in the foyer. Each had on a Clemons Uniform, and its smart soldierly swank and splendid soldierly set-up kept all necks craning toward the group.

From the very start, and from the twin promptings of pride and patriotism, I have been insistent upon Top Quality in my Officers' Uniforms. The corps of Military Cutters, Fitters and Journeymen Benchworkers I have gathered around me cannot be matched except by the finest Military Tailoring Establishments of London.

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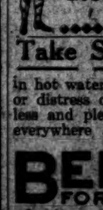
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AUSTRALIAN STRIKE STARTED BY I. W. W.

Ex-Minister of Parkways Hoyle Tells How Agitators Used German Money.

MENACE MET BY PEOPLE

Organization Declared Illegal and Leaders Convicted of Crime and Sentenced.

The revolutionary activities of the I. W. W., acting to the profit, if not expressly in the interest, of Germany, and apparently financed by German money, have not been confined to the United States. Since the war began this organization has been conducting a campaign of terrorism and obstruction to war measures in Australia, which has now come to a climax in a general strike which began on Aug. 2, and by which leaders of the I. W. W. hope to paralyze the Commonwealth.

These facts were related last night by H. C. Hoyle, formerly Minister of Railways in the Government of New South Wales, who has come to this country as Special Commissioner to investigate the equipment, management, and operation of the railroads of the United States and Canada. Mr. Hoyle, himself a labor union man, who worked up from the bottom of a railroad machine shop to a position as superintendent of a railroad and then Minister of Railways in a Labor Cabinet, said that the Government and the patriotic citizens of Australia realized the peril and were taking the most vigorous measures to suppress the I. W. W. movement.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has passed a law making the organization illegal, and its meetings have been broken up right and left by the police. A number of leaders have been arrested and convicted of crimes running all the way from disorderly conduct to more serious offenses, and given sentences running from six months to fifteen years. A campaign expected to result in the imprisonment or deportation of all the leaders who become active in the future has been instituted by the Government of the federation, with the backing of the States.

Jim Larkin is said to be on his way to Australia to take charge of the strike, and the leaders of the workingmen have threatened to put an end to the mining of coal and thereby to cripple the Commonwealth, but the leaders of the Government forces are confident of their ability to stop the movement before it amounts to what its promoters openly declared it was going to be, a revolution. But this general strike is only the climax to a progressive series of crimes, which Mr. Hoyle said had been proved to lie at the door of I. W. W. leaders.

"Our revolutionary labor movement," said Mr. Hoyle, "began seven or eight years ago with the entrance into the country of a group who called themselves International Socialists and taught the same doctrines that the I. W. W. are now preaching. These men were all German; their library was German books of the most violent and inflammatory character; even the furniture they brought in with them was German.

Then I. W. W. Appeared.

"It was their object to win a position from which, when the long-awaited day came and Germany was at war with Britain, they could stir up over night industrial disorders which would create disturbance and disruption everywhere in the empire. But about eight months before the war began these people suddenly left the country for some reason, and very shortly afterward their place was taken by the present I. W. W. organization, whose members were all of British origin, but who had the same gospel which was preached by the International Socialists.

"Well, at first we thought that these men were only extreme but harmless cranks, that their wild theories were mere theories which would never bring any harm to the country. Our discovery of their true nature came, singularly enough, through one of their subordinate activities—counterfeiting. An enormous number of counterfeit five-pound notes suddenly made their appearance in circulation. These were traced to I. W. W. leaders, and by a chain o evidence the Government detectives became convinced that the notes had been printed at the printing office from which the organization issued its paper, Direct Action.

"There was a great deal of evidence against them, but the plates from which the notes were printed had disappeared. The police became convinced that the plates had been thrown into Cook's River, near Sydney, and after divers had gone down and searched the river bed for a considerable distance the plates were found. The work was traced unmistakably to the offices of the I. W. W., and a number of the leaders were arrested.

"Meanwhile the police had been following up another activity of the organization—a systematic campaign of arson which had done much damage and endangered many lives. There had been a series of large incendiary fires in the large cities of Australia.

"One of the detectives engaged in the investigation of this series of fires became a member of the I. W. W., was admitted into their innermost councils, and eventually at a drawing of lots of their most desperate leaders drew the red marble which designated him as the man to set fire to a large dry goods store in Sydney. His testimony and that already gathered led to several more arrests."

Leaders Found Guilty.

"Altogether a dozen men were arrested, all well-known I. W. W. leaders. These men were tried for counterfeiting and arson, all were found guilty, and they were sentenced, some to ten and some to fifteen years. They appealed every case to the highest court and had the best legal aid available, but in ten of the cases the original sentence was confirmed, and in the other two ten-year terms were merely reduced to five years.

"Confessions obtained at about this time proved that one of the twelve, with some confederates, was responsible for the murder of a wealthy Greek named Pappageorgis, who had been waylaid and beaten to death shortly before, and the principal criminal, who had had a clean record before he joined the I. W. W., called down a bitter curse on the organization, which he held responsible for leading him on to arson and murder.

"All of this, however, did not break the spirit of the other leaders. A strike which began for no reason on Aug. 2 and was at first of minor proportions was speedily extended by 'sympathetic' walkouts, which naturally cover wide ground in a country so thoroughly unionized as Australia. The industrial unions of the unskilled laborers proved a particularly good field for I. W. W. propaganda, and the trouble spread. Previously Australian industrial law and custom have made it possible for a small minority of a union taking a snap vote to call a strike, which has been responsible for about nine-tenths of all the strikes in our history. A law has been passed by New South Wales which allows a union to elect either a strike or arbitration as a weapon for settling its disputes; but it can no longer have both.

"Whenever a strike is in prospect, the Government enforces an interval of twenty-one days during which a vote of the entire membership of the union is to be taken by secret ballot, and only the results of such a ballot can be used to call a strike. We think that the operation of this law will make it impossible in New South Wales for a minority of the discontented to drive unwilling workers into a strike which, once begun, they feel it their duty to prosecute with vigor.

"Meanwhile the I. W. W. itself had been outlawed, and as I learn from private messages received since my arrival, vigorous action has been taken to break up their meetings and punish every overt act of their leaders. They threaten us with revolution, but we are determined to break it so, even if we have to use female labor to supply the places of some of the men who have gone out.

"As I said, we did not at first realize the magnitude of the danger. But the rise and rise of the I. W. W. have rapidly forced a cleavage between the loyal and the disloyal element in the Labor Party which has brought about an entire political alteration. The old Labor Party has united with the more moderate Laborites, the labor men who are for the prosecution of the war, into the new national party, which has won the State elections in which it has so far participated by large majorities. The responsible and conservative labor union heads are standing by this party against the rump of extremists among whom the I. W. W. doctrines have made their converts.

"The I. W. W., of course, was one of the strong influences in the fight against conscription. Our Federal Constitution allows Parliament to decree conscription for naval service or home defense, but for overseas service an appeal to the people was necessary.

"When Premier Hughes returned from his last visit to England he promised that he would not ask for conscription again unless it were called for by the urgent danger of the empire. This call has happily not been given; but I am satisfied that, with the strength shown by the new national party, if Lloyd George should call on Australia now, conscription would be voted by a satisfactory majority."

Mr. Hoyle has been visiting several cities in Canada since landing at Victoria on Aug. 28, and will spend several weeks in the United States studying various phases of railroad organization. He will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon given at the Railroad Club by the Railway Business Men's Association on Wednesday, and will also address other organizations of business and traffic men in various cities of the country.

25 YEARS IN MILK WORK.

Straus Stations Continue Heavy Distribution of Pasteurized Product.

With the distribution of 2,067,726 bottles and 1,296,021 glasses of pasteurized milk in the last twelve months, Nathan Straus has rounded out the twenty-fifth year of his work of saving babies' lives in this city. This makes a total of 44,940,907 bottles and 25,305,519 glasses of pasteurized milk dispensed in the quarter century during which Mr. Straus has maintained infant milk depots in this city.

The Summer stations in the parks, at which milk was supplied at 1 cent a glass, have been closed for the season, but the eight other Straus depots will be continued as usual throughout the Winter. These year-round stations are at the Straus laboratory, at 348 East Thirty-second Street, 54 Market Street, 402 West Thirty-seventh Street, 38 Macdougal Street, 822 East Fifty-ninth Street, 303 East 111th Street, and in Tompkins Square and Mount Morris Park.

The largest work of the Summer has been at the Straus depot in City Hall Park, where 404,741 glasses of pasteurized milk were supplied in the three months—an average of nearly 50,000 glasses a day.

Notwithstanding the multiplication of milk depots for infants, the city maintaining fifty-nine, the demand for the Straus pasteurized milk has not been reduced, the average output being 5,665 bottles a day. This has been due largely to the fact that the Straus depots are the only ones in the city that supply modified milk pasteurized in nursing bottles ready for feeding upon warming.

SAXE GIVES UP OFFICE.

Head of State Tax Board Will Practice Law Here.

Martin Saxe sent a letter to Governor Whitman yesterday resigning the office of State Tax Commissioner and the Presidency of the Tax Commission. The resignation is to take effect on Nov. 1. In his letter Commissioner Saxe told the Governor that the State Tax Department was now thoroughly organized and efficiently manned, and that its administrative construction was ready for additional jurisdiction "when the Legislature sees the wisdom of making further progress in tax administration."

Mr. Saxe announced that he had arranged the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law with Robert C. Morris and Guthrie B. Plante, with offices at 27 Pine Street. He also announced that Charles R. McSparren, formerly Deputy Attorney General and now counsel to the State Tax Commission, also would resign on Nov. 1 and become associated with the firm of Morris, Plante & Saxe.

POLICE KILL TWO IN I. W. W. RIOT

Anarchists Attempt to Break Up Loyalty Meeting in Milwaukee.

TWO DETECTIVES ARE SHOT

American Flag Torn Down and Trampled Upon Before Revolver Fusillade Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Two Italian anarchists and I. W. W.'s are dead, one is fatally wounded, and two detectives are wounded following a clash at a loyalty meeting here this afternoon. The Rev. A. Gialiani, an Italian evangelist who had been making patriotic speeches to his countrymen here, was addressing a large crowd when the members of a Ferrera club near by rushed up, tore down the American flag, cursed the President and the United States, and attempted to tear the speaker from his platform.

The police, who had been advised that trouble might start, were there in plain clothes, and when the I. W. W. anarchists started trouble they went to the rescue of the speaker. The anarchists drew revolvers and fired at the police, who replied, shooting one man through the heart and wounding two others, one of whom died shortly after. Albert Templin, detective, received a wound in the hand and John G. Rydlewics, detective, a scalp wound.

A call was sent for reserves and many persons in the clubhouse were taken to jail. Among them was a woman, thought to be the leader. A great quantity of anarchistic literature was confiscated.

A heavy portable motor for use in boats was found and explains how the anarchists evaded the police on previous attempts to round them up. Many dry batteries, together with bottles of chemicals and bundles of wire, were also discovered in a secret closet.

The dead men have not been identified up to the present, as witnesses claim that they came from Chicago and the East only a few days ago. It was stated that they are personal friends of Autrio Giovanti, the I. W. W. leader of New York. The police refuse to confirm the report that the men left Chicago to avoid the recent raids on the I. W. W. headquarters there. Federal officers are reported to be making an investigation, as they feel certain that this club has harbored many aliens who have been active in stirring up seditious feeling in Milwaukee.

Other southern European nationalities besides Italians are represented in the arrests, and several Austrians and Hungarians are charged with being moving spirits in the club. They are under arrest and the police refuse to divulge their names.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; 6 DEAD.

Geisler Family Wiped Out in Accident at Crossing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Six persons were killed today when an automobile was struck by a fast train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Haslit Crossing, one mile west of the village of Rush. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Geisler and their children, Edwin, 13; Theresa, 18; Mrs. George Heidt, 23, and Joseph Geisler, Jr., 16.

The accident occurred early in the evening at a crossing where there is a fairly clear view on both sides. The automobile apparently was struck while at the middle of the track, two of the bodies being found on the pilot of the engine when the train was brought to a standstill.

U-BOAT SINKINGS 4,561,000 TONS

Continued from Page 1.

as can possibly be built under a very intensive construction program.

It was in support of this belief that Secretary Daniels submitted to Congress estimates for an additional emergency appropriation of $330,000,000 to be used in building more destroyers. He has approved plans for doing everything within the ability of the Government to double the number of destroyers actually commissioned or under construction at the present time.

The figures regarding shipping tonnage sunk by German submarines thus far this year cabled by Mr. Grasty, showing that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 the total losses from U-boat operations aggregated 4,561,000 tons in a period of eight months, were accepted as supporting the conviction of naval experts here that the destroyer program should be pushed as rapidly as possible, so as to cut down this toll.

At this rate the total depredations from U-boats during the calendar year 1918 would be 6,841,500 tons. The average value of this shipping probably is not less than $200 a ton, which would mean that the value of the world's merchant shipping sunk by U-boats during the first eight months of the present year is somewhere around a billion dollars.

The figures submitted by Mr. Grasty for losses covering all belligerents and neutrals, coupled with the figures presented in Parliament on Aug. 16, by David Lloyd George, regarding British submarine losses, are accepted as marking the crest of the German U-boat warfare. With the passing of Summer, which favored U-boat operations with clearer skies and longer days, there would anturally be a diminution of tonnage loss, and as greater measures of protection and precaution are being taken by the merchant vessels, whether convoyed or not convoyed, as more merchant vessels are armed or using smoke screens, as more vessels are convoyed from month to month, while the destroyer is increasing its aggregate effectiveness, it is believed that the figures for the next three months will show lower tonnage losses.

Count on American Destroyers.

The destroyers now on the U-boat fighting line, with new vessels of this type being sent forward for service against submarines during the next six months, are counted upon to hold the submarines sufficiently in check to prevent their net inroads on the British tonnage, aggregating more than 200,000 tons a month. Every effort is being made to make these net inroads less than this figure, net inroads meaning the net losses of British shipping after making due allowance for new construction placed in commission to take the place of torpedoed vessels or those lost through mine contacts.

If this net loss can be held to this monthly average, not more than 1,200,000 tons would be the net loss during the next six months; but it is the belief of Mr. Lloyd George that the net loss will be less than this.

Mr. Grasty's figures for the last eight months show that the belligerent and neutral tonnage of the world lost 4,561,000 tons during that period, and that it is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of new construction have come into existence in that period, leaving 3,561,000 as the net tonnage loss in eight months.

Giving figures for British tonnage alone, Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent statement in Parliament, said that British losses in April were 860,000 tons, and that these came down to 320,000 tons in July. Replying to an interrogation from Mr. Billing at that time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that these figures were gross and included British submarine and mine losses, without deducting the ships which the British were building.

Mr. Grasty's figures for April show that 778,000 tons were lost, covering all neutrals and belligerents. Comparing this with Mr. Lloyd George's statement that 860,000 tons of British shipping were lost in April makes it appear that in April 218,000 tons of merchant shipping belonging to neutrals and belligerents other than England were lost. Mr. Grasty's figures for July show that 463,000 tons of shipping were lost by all belligerents and neutrals from submarines and mines.

Comparing this with Lloyd George's parliamentary statement, it would seem that in July 143,000 tons of merchant shipping belonging to neutrals and belligerents other than England, were lost. In other words, the Germans sank 240,000 fewer tons of British shipping in July than in April and disposed of 75,000 tons less of shipping of other flags in the latter than in the former month.

Lloyd George's Estimates.

The Germans have been claiming that the net losses they have imposed on British merchant shipping through U-boat ravages have been 450,000 to 500,000 tons a month. Lloyd George—dealing only with losses to British shipping—showed in Parliament that British net losses were under 250,000 tons a month after allowing for new construction, and asserted that the net loss of British shipping alone in August would probably be 175,000 tons.

In the same speech Mr. Lloyd George stated that in 1915 England built 688,000 tons of new merchant shipping and in 1916 it was 893,000 tons, while in the first six months of 1917 British yards had turned out 484,000 tons of merchant shipping, and during the second six months of 1917—July to December inclusive—the new shipping acquired by England alone would aggregate 1,420,000 tons, nearly 1,100,000 tons of which would be built in England and slightly more than 330,000 tons of which would be acquired abroad by England, so that for the whole year the tonnage acquired by England would be 1,900,000 tons.

"If the United States," said Mr. Lloyd George, in his House of Commons speech, "will put forth her whole capacity—and I have no doubt she is prepared to do it in her own thorough and enterprising way—I have no doubt at all that we shall have sufficient tonnage not only for this year—about that there is no doubt—but for 1918 and 1919 as well, because America can expand considerably her shipbuilding capacity if the real need arises for her to do so."

Both the Lloyd George explanation of the situation from the standpoint of British losses alone and the dispatch of Mr. Grasty dealing with the U-boat losses of all neutrals and belligerents, emphasizing the fact that America is being looked to as regarding the submarine menace as being still our great problem, are expected to carry great weight with officials here in their program for rallying to the demands of the situation.

This is reflected already in the Shipping Board and navy estimates pending in Congress, and which should be promptly passed. If the Administration's plans for meeting the transport situation are not to be curtailed.

To increase the number of the most effective U-boat weapons yet discovered the Navy Department has estimates pending of $350,000,000 for new destroyers. To offset shipping losses and provide sufficient overseas transports, the Shipping Board has pending $915,000,000 addition, to be immediately appropriated to carry forward plans for the building and purchase of new shipping before July 1 next.

The building program of the Shipping Board includes 1,919,200 tons already contracted for, 2,968,000 tons ready to be contracted for, and 1,281,400 tons under negotiations, as well as 1,800,000 tons of miscellaneous vessels and half a billion dollars' worth of vessels to be commandeered.

SAYS U-BOATS HAVE FAILED.

Lord Rhondda Thinks They Have Stimulated Production in England.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Baron Rhondda, the food controller, in an interview with the London correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblad, declares that the submarine campaign is no longer causing anxiety regarding England's bread supply.

"In one respect," remarked the food controller, "the submarine campaign is a blessing. It has acted as a stimulus to cultivation, so that within a year the United Kingdom will be practically independent of imports, so far as the chief foodstuffs are concerned."

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TO THE
130,178 Members
of
The Humanitarian Cult
and
the Public at Large

Every citizen must protect his flag, and the flag must likewise protect each and every citizen-soldier and sailor on whom its protection depends

Long before this country declared war, and from the inception of the Humanitarian Cult, we advocated liberal insurance for our soldiers and sailors—our protectors—and their families—and proper protection for those who are wounded or maimed, as well as their dependents.

Our great President has recently recommended the granting of liberal insurance.

We now ask you to at once send a telegram to the Congressman of your district, urging upon him the necessity of immediately providing Government insurance of SUFFICIENT AMOUNT, so that the soldier or sailor and his family will never face want or be compelled to apply to charity societies for assistance.

Charity societies can give only according to the state of their treasuries, and that only after deducting running expenses.

No man, woman or child should be dependent upon the philanthropic humor of anyone—much less the soldier and sailor or his family—and it should be an honor and a pleasure for our flag, as a matter of justice, to provide for them.

Unless the disabled and maimed soldiers and sailors are properly taken care of, the Government will be forced later on, in order to cure the diseased and take care of the down-and-outer, to spend much more than the cost of insurance. It is, therefore, a splendid investment from a cold-blooded standpoint of dollars and cents, although we demand it for reasons purely Humanitarian.

Don't Wait
Wire Your Congressman at Once

Our Congressmen must obey the dictates of those they represent.
Our country is at war for humanitarian reasons.
We want our country to win.
The best way to win is to protect those that protect us.

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Founder and Leader

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS'
Uniforms and Equipments
Provide yourself NOW with articles needed for winter wear.
Overcoats, Shoes, Sheeplined Trench Coats, Raincoats, Blankets, Woolen Underwear, Puttee Leggings, Bedding Rolls, O. D. Wool Shirts, Sweaters, Trunks.
And 5,000 other articles ready for immediate delivery.
NEW REGULATION U. S. ARMY COLLAR INSIGNIA
ADOPTED AUG. 14, 1917. FOR OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.
U.S. U.S.
National Army Officers' Letter. 25c. each, postpaid. — National Army Enlisted Men's Button. 25c. each, postpaid. — National Guard Officers' Letter. 25c. each, postpaid. — National Guard Enlisted Men's Button. 25c. each, postpaid.
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc., 245 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.
BET. B'WAY AND 8TH AVE., North Side of Street.
BRANCH STORES—18 School St., Boston; 427 Wood St., Pittsburgh; Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Va.
Largest Military and Naval Outfitters.
Don't confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar name.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

DE PINNA

Boys and Young Men from the most exclusive "Prep" schools and leading colleges and universities are now buying their complete Fall and Winter outfits at De Pinna's. Later on the De Pinna representative will make his customary visits to these Schools and Colleges.
Thus a Boy's or Young Man's wardrobe from De Pinna's may be replenished constantly.

First Long Trouser Suits for immediate wear—school suits that correspond in the service required to a man's business suit—tailored by De Pinna as if for men. Prices $22.50 to $35.00.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—for immediate wear—designed and made in our own tailor shop. $10.50 to $24.00.

Overcoats, Motor Coats, Mackinaws and Hats, De Pinna presents the most exclusive models.

De Pinna shows in neckwear quite the most complete assortment of regimental, school and college stripes—made of imported silks.

Wardrobe trunks, travelling bags and all other accessories. Blankets woven with college stripes or colors and with college or school insignia. $12.00.

"Anniped" shoes sold exclusively at De Pinna's.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

The Place Where Beauty Lingers

AT the Hampton Shops are to be found not only more beautiful things than may, with equal ease be elsewhere met with, but also the decorating skill and experience which makes these of avail.

For the name of Hampton Shops has been rendered familiarly famous not by the Furniture alone—delightfully as that has borrowed the very sentiment of the rarest of time—mellowed examples of olden times—but by the ability to provide the very setting that will help each piece to express an enduring personality.

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Decoration Textiles Furniture

REGAIN LOST PROPERTY.
The New York Times is the best medium for recovery of lost articles because of its great circulation and the character of its readers, who are anxious to return found property if they know of the owner. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

CALL ON SOCIALISTS TO UPHOLD NATION

Participants in Loyalty Convention Exhort Party Associates to Show Ardor for War.

SAY THE CONFLICT IS JUST

Minneapolis Gathering, Gompers Asserts, Will Check Sedition and Confuse and Confound Traitors.

An appeal to the rank and file of the Socialists to break away from the pacifist and anti-American campaign to which some of their party leaders are trying to pledge them was issued last night by a score or more of the leading Socialists of the country upon their return from Minneapolis, where they attended the Labor Loyalty Convention. Leading Socialists have long viewed with suspicion the activities of some of the official party chieftains, and it was this attitude of disapproval which led Charles Edward Russell, John Spargo, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and others to sever their connections with the American Socialist Party.

The appeal to the Socialists says that the cause of socialism is bound up with the success of the Allies and that the victory of Germany would be fatal to any hopes of the international Socialists. The appeal urges the Socialists to join the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, formed to put an end to the work of the forces of anti-Americanism among the workers of the United States.

Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the American Socialist Party, and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, former Congressman, are prominent among Socialist leaders who have aided the pacifists of the People's Council. Mr. Hillquit was one of the leading figures at the Chicago peace-at-any-price meeting of the council.

The appeal, loyally penned by John Spargo, is directed to the Socialists of the United States. At the outset, the appeal refers to participation by Socialists in the Labor Loyalty Convention. It closes with a call to all Socialists to stand by the Government. The appeal follows:

"We have participated in the deliberations and conclusions of this [Minneapolis] conference not as narrow nationalists, but as Socialists and internationalists. We are convinced that the war in which the United States is now engaged is as just a war as was ever waged by a liberty-loving people against ruthless aggression and oppressive tyranny. We believe that the cause of socialism, of industrial democracy, of the progress of the world's workers toward a better and nobler life, is indissolubly bound up with the cause of the United States and its allied democracies.

"We believe that the cause of international fraternity and socialistic cooperation, the longing of mankind for a lasting peace and for justice and honor among the nations of the earth, depends upon the victory of the United States and its allied democracies over Germany and its allied autocracies.

"The United States did not seek this war. The war was thrust upon it. It was not we who made war. It was Germany that made war upon us. Our people had no other choice before them than shameful submission to an unparalleled series of aggressions upon the liberties of the world, or armed resistance to inhuman piracy waged on a colossal scale. They chose the course of right and honor.

"We, therefore, call upon all Socialists in the United States, both organized and unorganized, to perform their duties loyally as citizens of this Republic and to put all their energy and strength, all their valor and enthusiasm at the disposal of our Government, so that the war may be carried to a rapid and victorious conclusion. They will thus be acting in accordance with the noblest traditions and highest aspirations of America, as well as of the international Socialist movement. They will thus be acting in the spirit of the immortal Karl Marx, who labored valiantly and unceasingly for the success of the Union arms in the civil war. They will thus be working hand in hand with the tried leaders and fearless champions of socialism in all of the world's democracies, with Jules Guesde and Edouard Vaillant in France, with H. M. Hyndman and Arthur Henderson in Great Britain, with George Plekhanoff and Peter Kropotkin in Russia, aye, and with Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Germany.

"German autocracy, with its feudalistic motives, German Junkerdom, German plutocracy—in short, German militarism constitutes the last citadel of the world's dark reactionary forces. Let us put at the disposal of our Government, led by our great democratic President, all our resources and all our strength for the conquest of this citadel, for the overthrow of these dark powers, and clear the path for the march of the peoples of the world toward peace and honor, freedom and democracy, international fraternity and socialistic cooperation.

"Socialists of America, join your local branches of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy."

Among the signers of the appeal are John Spargo, J. G. Phelps Stokes, A. M. Simons, Frank E. Wolf, Winfield R. Gaylord, Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Mila Tupper Maynard, Ralph L. Criswell, R. A. Maynard, and W. J. Ghent.

The delegates from New York to the Minneapolis convention returned to the city last night on their "Red, White, and Blue Special," which reached Grand Central Terminal a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

"It was a very successful conference," said Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. "We have sent out a spirit from one end of the land to the other to stamp out sedition and to confuse and confound the traitors who talk peace and anti-Americanism and say they are talking for the American working man. That is a lie and we are going to make the whole country see that it is a lie. We are on the job; we are on our tip toes."

The Labor Loyalty forces will hold a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden next Saturday night, at which Secretary of Labor Wilson, Mr. Gompers, Charles Edward Russell, and James Duncan will speak. The two latter were members of the Root mission to Russia.

HARVARD MEN START SERVICE CLUB NO. 1

Will Be Home for Sailors and Soldiers While Off Duty in This City.

FIRST OF MANY PROJECTED

10,000 of Country's Defenders Will Be In New York Every Day, It Is Estimated.

Arrangements were completed by the Harvard Club last night to establish a club for the sole use of soldiers and sailors when off duty in New York. The club undertook to finance the equipment of commodious club quarters at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, near the Pennsylvania Terminal, and to maintain the club in the same style as any regular city club establishment. Jerome D. Green of Lee, Higginson & Co. will direct the finances and general affairs of the club, and Harvey P. Vaughn, who has had twenty years' club experience, will be in charge.

The club will be known as National Service Club No. 1, and the Harvard Club means to make it a pace setter for other like clubs which it is expected will be established here and throughout the country. The work in this city has been placed in general charge of the National Service Committee of New York City, Rowland Haynes, Secretary to the Committee on Recreation under the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, will endeavor to amalgamate the activities of all existing recreative agencies, such as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., and many other like organizations both for men and women, to provide clean amusement opportunity for soldiers and sailors in this city.

There will be, within a few weeks, about 120,000 soldiers and sailors encamped near New York. Of these, only about 25 per cent. have their homes here. It is estimated that about 10,000 soldiers and sailors will be in New York every day, off duty, and keen for something to do to help them forget camp routine. The work of organizing all that New York has to offer in the way of sport, recreation, and amusement has been intrusted to Leroy Peterson, Director of the Police Department Welfare Bureau. Mr. Peterson said:

"This National Service Club No. 1 is to be a real club. A member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the architects who built the Pennsylvania Station and who are now putting up the Pennsylvania Hotel across from the terminal, has directed the arrangement, decoration, and furnishing of the club. It will be for men only, and every man in uniform, officer or private, will be welcome. There will be a bar—and if the boys want it we'll put in a rail and hang a swinging door, but the drinks will be strictly soft. It will be a soldier's or a sailor's own club, where he can lounge, read, write, play pool, get a line on where to go to see what he wants to see, whether it's a baseball game or a prizefight, and possibly have some New York chap go with him."

Some of the New York City organizations which will assist in this new departure are the National Service Home Clubs, Girls' National Service Clubs, Supplementary National Service Clubs, National League for Women's Service, Women's Section of the Navy Club, Harvard Clubs, New York City Chapter of the Red Cross, Department of Education, New York City; Recreation Centres in Public Schools, Vacation Committee, Christ Church, Trinity Church, Warren Goddard House, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Men's Hebrew Association.

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Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

ATTEN-SHUN! National Army Man
Uncle Sam asks you to travel light, but he expects you to provide yourself with those little things so essential to a man's comfort and happiness. We have them here at prices less than elsewhere.

A Kit of Toilet Necessities, $2.84
A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.
Macy's—Drug Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Macy's Shaving Cream
It's so good you'll find your bunkies borrowing it—but you won't mind because it's antiseptic and always refreshing. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water.
Large Tube, 17c
Macy's—Drug Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $52.25
Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Fourteen different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Service Watches
Worn on the wrist, nickel and silver cases, 15 jewel movement. Some with unbreakable crystals, others with luminous dials and hands.
Swiss make, $9.94 to $26.75
American make, $12.49 to $23.89
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Full fashioned, natural color wool, reinforced heel, sole and toe, 59c per pair.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Sewing Kits, 89c
No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoelaces and thread.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Special Offering of

600 Men's Shirts at 79c

¶ These shirts represent the balance of a special collection of shirts recently offered at $1.20. All are in good patterns and colors, but some are a little soiled from handling. It is obvious that the price at which they are offered does not in any way indicate the character of these fine garments.

Pajamas for Fall, $1.20

¶ Well tailored pajamas that were purchased over a year ago, otherwise the price would be much higher. Made of fine quality Outing Flannels in a good assortment of patterns. Remarkable values.

Also—Men's Fine Pajamas at $1.65

¶ A special purchase of broken assortments of high-grade pajamas from one of America's best known makers. The materials include Lustre Cloth, in a splendid assortment of plain colors; Oxford Cloth, and Madras in striped effects and plain colors. Nowhere can these be duplicated.

Men's Terry Cloth Robes Reduced

¶ Robes of foreign and domestic Terry Cloth, of a quality now almost impossible to obtain. At these reduced prices they represent values of no little importance.

Robes formerly $3.65.....Now $2.95
Robes formerly $4.....Now $3.45
Robes formerly $7.50, $6.50, $5.50.Now $4.95

For Our Boys in Khaki

Gloves that keep out cold, snow and rain—that dry soft and flexible—

Seventeen styles of them, all designed to meet the new conditions—

For aviation, artillery, ambulance and every service here or in France.

Winter is coming.

Give your boy gloves—a gift easy to send but send it early.

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

We have arranged for today a most Important Offering of

Women's Fashionable Autumn Suits at $30 and $40

Featured in this special offering of modish suits are the most charming models designed for the coming season. In fact, the styles are so numerous and original, it is very evident that we have succeeded in our attempt to make this the most remarkable collection of suits we ever assembled.

Velour $40

Smart notched collars, new convertible and shawl collars, decided variations in pockets, and original cuff ideas

together with many other style innovations are exhibited in the various models. The materials are the very newest, including Silvertone Velour, Silvertone Jersey, Velour Suede, Broadcloths, English Mixtures and many others too numerous to mention, trimmed with Velvet, Braid or Fur. None newer, none as good at these prices. Two models *illustrated.*

Oxford $30

Specially Priced For Today Only

$29

Women's Coats For Immediate Wear
$29

The coat illustrated is the most captivating introduced for early Fall, its smart semi-military effect and swing giving it first place in smart coats for general wear.

Fashioned of Jersey Velour, or Wool Velour, with new slash pockets and adjustable collar. Half lined with Peau de Cygne and well interlined.

Colors: Beet Root—the most favored Fall shade; Java, Green, Tan, Pekin, Taupe, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Advance Showing of Sport and Dress Skirts

The new skirts for Autumn are most tempting and strikingly individual, displaying many novel conceits in pockets, pleats and belts. We are now displaying a comprehensive assortment of the season's most practical and original models, in Velour Plaids and Stripes, Checks, Tweeds, Burella Cloth, Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, Satin, Taffeta, and Figured Silk Faille.

At $6 to $25

Splendid Reproductions of

Dutch Silver Frame Bags
Special at
$10.50

The bag illustrated is an exact reproduction of a high-priced imported model now selling at an almost prohibitive price. It may be had in Velvet or Moire, in Black or Navy, lined with Figured Epilay Silk, and fitted with purse and mirror. A remarkable bag at a most remarkable price.

This is just one of the many attractive values to be found in our bag department today.

For One Week Only, Beginning Today, on the Second Floor

850 Pairs of Women's
"Madura Brown" Kidskin Boots
Very Special at $6.95

By "special" we mean that these boots are far superior to those usually seen at this price. They were made to, and are regularly sold at, much higher cost. Their color blends splendidly with the new gowns for Fall, and the lasts are the most dressy and practical shown for Fall. Made with welted soles and Leather Louis XV heels. Widths AA to D, and sizes 2 to 8. Make your selection while the assortment is at its best—*today.*

Also—150 Pairs Battleship Grey Boots, Special at $6.95

We Are Devoting a Special Department to

Women's Serge, Broadcloth, Poiret Twill and Tricotine Dresses

Anticipating the demand for dresses developed in these materials, we created a special department in which to properly display these garments. We have now assembled a complete assortment of sizes and styles for slim and regulation figures, as well as those of extra sizes. Prices $20 to $89.50.

Also—Custom Hand-Tailored Dresses at $45, $55 and $75

As a Special Feature Today, We Shall Offer

Tricotine Dresses For Women at $29.50

In a stunning straight line model with soft, high collar and smart section plaited skirt. Ideal for immediate wear, and to be had in Navy Blue, Rookie, and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Hand-Tailored Serge Dresses at $45

Equal in every particular to high-priced custom-tailored productions—except in price, reflecting all the grace of line of a recently imported "Bernard" model. Button-up crushed collar and overtunic—simulating suit. Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 36 to 42. *Fourth Floor.*

The New Blouses

The Saks Blouse Department has assembled an unusually inclusive collection of the very newest blouses for early Fall, featuring the most charming models introduced by leading Paris shops and many styles by American designers of the highest standing.

The Blouse Pictured at $5

is an authentic reproduction of a recently imported model, in which is shown the latest collar effect, outlined in Grecian embroidered design. Fashioned of Georgette Crepe in soft shades of Flesh, Grey and Bisque; also in White.

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Demonstration of Fall Model Binner Corsets

Miss K. Mara, expert corsetiere, will give individual fittings of the new Binner Corsets in the Saks Corset Department from Sept. 10 to Sept. 22. The "Binner" Corset has won the admiration of well-dressed women everywhere, and there will be no better time for you to investigate the merits of this well-known corset than during the coming week.

Prices:	$5,	$6,	$7.50,	$10,	$12,	$15
Extra Sizes:	$6,	$8.50,	$11,	$13,		$16

Three Important Offerings on the Third Floor

New Silk Bodices at $1

Beautiful flesh color silk bodices elaborately trimmed with laces, hand-embroidery and ribbon—some in Crepe de Chine, others in Washable Satin. Plenty to select from, all most remarkably priced.

Smart Silk Jersey Petticoats at $3

In the most fashionable models, made of Milanese Silk Jersey with Taffeta flounces. Exceptionally well tailored, and may be had in all the wanted street shades.

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DETROIT

Hotel Statler, St. Louis; opens in October.

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York—the world's largest hotel—will be a Statler-operated Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

PERKINS ACCUSES BROWN OF DECEIT

Charges Senator Plays Into the Hands of Food Speculators and Gamblers.

DEFENDS OWN ADVERTISING

Finandler, Still Out for Head of the Food Board, Champions Harvester Company.

In an open letter to Elon R. Brown, Senate leader, who opposed the confirmation of George W. Perkins as head of the State Food Board, Mr. Perkins yesterday accused Senator Brown of deliberately playing directly into the hands of food gamblers and "the hoarders and speculators who infest this State." He also accused the Senator of working secretly to defeat Governor Whitman's food legislation, and called upon him to come out and make his fight in the open.

Mr. Perkins told Senator Brown that ever since the opening of the Legislature last January he had resisted every suggestion of the Governor for remedying food conditions in the State, and that he had used every known method to postpone and delay any constructive legislation. Mr. Perkins defended his action in printing advertising in newspapers at his own expense and said that he was merely doing things in the light, while Senator Brown preferred doing them in the dark. His letter says in part:

"Your antagonism has not been in the open. It has been of the character so well exemplified by your course last Friday, when you deliberately held up the prompt execution of the law by failing to confirm both President Schurman and Mr. Wieting, against whom even you made no objection.

"You well knew that every day's delay at this time counted heavily against securing results for the people out of this year's food supplies. Your real fight was not against confirmation, but against giving Governor Whitman a chance to put the law in force. You have succeeded in forcing another delay by holding up all the Governor's appointees during a three-week recess of the Senate. Thus you have again deliberately played directly into the hands of the food gamblers, the hoarders, and the speculators who infest this State.

"Those who are as familiar as I am with the moves you have made ever since food control and distribution has been before the Legislature realize your controlling motive. You are opposed to the law and opposed to any man who will enforce the law. Having failed in your strenuous efforts to defeat the law, you now aim to defeat its purpose by delaying its operation.

"When I have felt that attention should be directed against iniquitous measures, such as the Constitutional revision of 1915, and such as your efforts during the last nine months to defeat constructive food legislation, I have gathered the facts and have published them frankly at my own expense in many newspapers in the State. Of all the money you have seen expended on public matters, do you know of any more openly or more properly spent? Is there any fairer way to reach the people than to present the facts publicly to them and ask their judgment?

"I concede that it is a method with which you are not familiar, but for that very reason it appeals all the more strongly to me. You prefer doing things in the dark; I prefer doing them in the light. You favor duplicity; I favor publicity.

"Your objection to such appeals as I have made to the people is not to the manner of doing it, but to the unanswerable facts I have presented. All that I have done has been to lay the facts before the people. The thing that affects you is that the people have read and believed—and have acted accordingly.

"Your second charge is that I organized the International Harvester Company and am still a Director of it. I was associated in organizing it. I am a Director of it. I am proud of both facts.

"By innuendo you say that the Harvester Company is such a disreputable concern that the Government is trying to dissolve it. Such an inference is false. The Government is seeking to dissolve the Harvester Company because it was composed of several companies, and on account of its size. The lower court, in passing upon the matter, specifically and emphatically declared that there was nothing to complain of in the Harvester Company's methods of doing business either with its competitors or with the farmers who buy many of its goods. In other words, the company was given by the court a perfectly clean bill of health as to its business practices.

"You intimate that because of my connection with the Harvester Company the very idea of the Governor selecting me as an administrator of a Food bill is preposterous, and you appeal to your associates on this account to reject me. And yet, of course, you are aware that ninety days ago President Wilson selected as one of the Commissioners from the United States to preach democracy to the Russian people Cyrus H. McCormick, the President of the International Harvester Company. Since then President Wilson has selected to take a prominent part on one of the new commissions, in connection with my associate in the Directorate of the Harvester Company, Thomas L. Jones of Chicago. Only last week our National Government drafted Mr. Legge, the present General Manager of the Harvester Company, the man who deals directly with the question of manufacturing and sales for the International Harvester Company, and took him to Washington and put him on a national price-fixing board.

"Here are three prominent cases in which President Wilson has recently reached into the very centre of the International Harvester Company and taken men to represent the Federal Government, itself, on important missions and commissions. This would seem effectually to dispose of your flimsy pretense that you really believe that because I am a Director of the Harvester Company Governor Whitman should not name me as a member of the New York State Food Commission.

"Now, then, if you can make any real objections—objections that are genuine, that are honest, that are sincere—you owe it to the people of this State to at once produce them in writing, over your signature, and give them to the people of this State through the medium of the newspapers. You should do this so that the people may form an intelligent judgment on this extremely important matter.

"I call upon you to abandon innuendo and secret intrigues and come out in the open, man-fashion, with any worthwhile charge that can be made against me, and sustained by the facts."

It was said yesterday that Mr. Perkins had no intention of withdrawing from the fight and that he believed the Senate would still confirm his selection.

WHITMAN SUPPORTS FIGHT FOR RANSOM

Governor Wants Fusionists to Strive Hard for the District Attorneyship.

CORRIGAN UPSETS PLANS

Rush Assails Leader Murphy in Asking Tammany Men to Back Him for the Bench.

Governor Whitman, in a communication to the Republican Fusion Committee, let it be known yesterday that he expects the Fusion managers to make a determined fight this Fall to wrest the control of the District Attorney's office from Tammany Hall. The Governor said he considered the District Attorneyship contest in New York County of an importance equal to the contest for a Fusion control of the Board of Estimate for the entire city. In his communication to Luther B. Little, campaign manager of the Fusion Committee, the Governor said he was satisfied that everything was being done to promote the campaign of William L. Ransom, the Fusion choice for District Attorney.

"The Governor wanted everybody to know," said Mr. Little, "how deeply interested he is in the vigorous and clean management of the great office of District Attorney. He considers that Judge Ransom is a man of exactly the calibre to recapture from Tammany hands the office of public prosecutor.

As a former District Attorney the Governor has personal knowledge, not only of the importance of the office, but of the kind of man necessary to be at its head. The Governor is unreservedly for Ransom.

"The Fusion managers look upon the smashing campaign, which Ransom is planning to make as an asset for the whole Fusion ticket. The sort of thing which has been happening in the Criminal Court Building in the best possible means of bringing home to the voters the consequence of the Tammany régime in City Hall. Judge Ransom's personal campaign has been delayed unavoidably, because the work necessary on the Interborough case and the West Side matter was entitled to his first attention. He has declined to let anything interfere with his official duties until important public service problems have been advanced to a point where an acceptable outcome is assured. That time is almost at hand and Judge Ransom will become a 100 per cent. campaign manager, committeeman, treasurer, &c. Judge Ransom says he expects not only to make a vigorous campaign, but is also completely confident of election."

The announcement of the candidacy of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan has upset the Fusion campaign plans for the District Attorneyship race considerably.

A three-cornered fight, they believe, will hurt the Fusion ticket, and every effort will be made to get out a big vote for Judge Ransom. Other politicians believe, however, that Magistrate Corrigan, running on an independent Democratic ticket, will cut into the strength of Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate. Magistrate Corrigan will open headquarters in a few days in the Fitzgerald Building, Broadway and Forty-third Street, but his real campaign will not get under way until after the primaries. Mr. Corrigan's friends said yesterday that he would have the support of almost the entire police force as well as the firemen and school teachers. Dissatisfied city employes, who have had their salaries reduced, are also expected to line up behind Mr. Corrigan.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, who is running for the designation of Supreme Court Justice in the Democratic primary against the Tammany selection, John W. McEvoy, announced yesterday that he would open headquarters in the Fitzgerald Building today and at once begin a vigorous campaign. Mr. Rush sent a letter yesterday to every Democratic committeeman in Manhattan and the Bronx asking organization Democrats to support him. He said that his continuous service of thirty years in the organization—three years as the Secretary of the General Committee, twelve years as an election district captain, and fifteen years as the leader of his own Assembly district—justified him in trying to get the Tammany nomination. In his letter Surveyor Rush made a bitter attack upon the methods of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, in selecting candidates. He said:

"Apparently, in the opinion of the present leader of the organization, a district leader is entitled only to serve and is precluded from holding any higher ambition or hope of reward. Our Republican opponents do not punish their leaders in this fashion. On the contrary, a Republican district leader has been nominated for Sheriff in this campaign, just as two years ago the Republican candidate nominated for that office against Sheriff Smith was a district leader. Your Republican district leaders have already been appointed to office by Governor Whitman. Four Republican district leaders have been appointed by State Controller Travis. Three Republican district leaders have been appointed by the present Mayor. Two Republican district leaders have been appointed to office by Controller Prendergast; County Clerk Schneider has appointed two Republican district leaders; Register Hopper appointed one Republican district leader, and within the last few years the Republican county organization has nominated one of its leaders for the Supreme Court bench and another leader for the City Court bench.

"There are Democratic district leaders just as clean and decent as those of the Republican organization, yet no Democratic district leader has secured favorable consideration for a nomination in four years, or for appointment to the head of a city department in over ten years."

There was much speculation among politicians yesterday as to the probable successor to Dudley Field Malone as Collector of the Port. The office is considered one of the choicest plums in the city, and Tammany is casting longing eyes at the place. It was said, however, that there was little or no chance of Tammany getting the appointment. Half a dozen independent Democrats are being mentioned for the place, among the names being Surveyor Rush, "Big Bill" Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, and John Z. Lowe, former Collector of Internal Revenue, who resigned recently to take up the practice of law. He is now the law partner of Samuel Seabury, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year. Collector Malone said yesterday that he had received no word regarding what action President Wilson was to take on his resignation, but that he would continue at work in the Custom House until his resignation had been acted upon.

Joseph T. Ryan, candidate for the regular Democratic nomination for Justice of the City Court, according to an announcement by his friends, will begin tonight a whirlwind campaign which will last eight days and take him into every part of Manhattan and the Bronx. Mr. Ryan in a statement last night said:

"This is the second race—and I think it will be the last—I have made for the City Court bench. I believe that I shall poll about twice as many votes this time as I did two years ago, when opposed by Justice Zeller. I got close to 20,000 votes in Manhattan and the Bronx without an organization. I have been repeatedly asked why I jumped into the race this year when regularity is the strict order of the day. My answer is that there is nothing irregular about my contest.

"That I am able to make the contest is due wholly to the Democratic leaders who fathered and signed the primary law. The Democratic organization was the strongest supporter of the primary law through its leaders at Albany. They certainly cannot complain, then, that I ought not to oppose the one-man ticket made in Fourteenth Street without considering the qualifications and popularity of other men who have been loyal Democrats but who never seem to be able to break into the inner shrine in Fourteenth Street, no matter how regular they are or want to be."

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5,570 Yds. Plain "Aristo" & Bigelow Axminsters	$3.25	*$2.25*

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7,210 Yds. Figured "Aristo" & Bigelow Axminsters	$3.25	*$2.00*
8,170 Yds. Alex. Smith's Figured Wilton Velvets	$3.25	*$2.00*
6,740 Yds. "Karnak" Bigelow & "Oneida" Body Brussels	$2.35 to $2.85	*$1.75*

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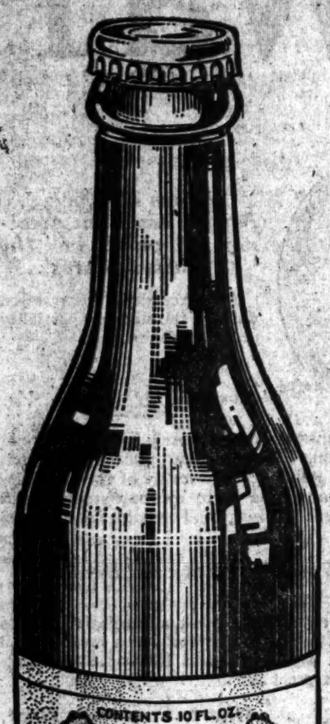

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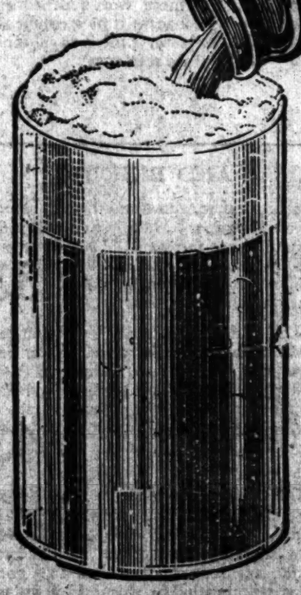

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FOUR MONTHS OF POOLING

Every Freight Car Made to Do the Work of Two—Moving 1,000,000 Men to Camps Without a Hitch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Railroads' War Board issued today a review of its achievements for the first four months of its existence, in which it showed that, as a result of the pooling effort, the efficiency of the railroads had been so increased that the transportation of 1,000,000 men to the training camps and cantonments by Oct. 20 would not interrupt or curtail the movement of freight. The report also told of the standardization of methods of settlement between the Government and the railroads, and of the designing and perfection of special troop train and hospital train service. The board said that there was no longer room for doubt that the railways would be able to handle their war job.

The review of the board's work, made public by its Chairman, Fairfax Harrison, said in part:

"The voluntary act of the 603 railroads of this country in merging their competitive activities for the period of the war and uniting in one continental system has not only made the transportation problem presented by the war less cumbersome to handle, but surer of satisfactory solution.

"In addition to welding into one loyal army each and every one of the 1,750,000 persons employed by the railroads—from engine wipers to Presidents—the coordination of the nation's carriers has made possible the most intensive use of every locomotive, every freight car, every mile of track, and every piece of railroad equipment in the country. It has also facilitated the securing of invaluable co-operation from the shippers and the general public.

Co-operation with Quartermasters.

"Skilled and experienced railroad men have been sent to every cantonment to assist the constructing Quartermaster there in the movement of all supplies necessary to the erection and maintenance of these military cities. A trained executive has also been stationed in the Washington Headquarters of the Supervising Constructing Quartermaster, so that every car needed in the transportation of Government supplies might be made available when needed. As a result of these co-operative activities, the movement of thousands of carloads of lumber and other supplies has been accomplished practically without a hitch.

"In addition, at the request of the Government, plans have been perfected whereby 1,000,000 men will be moved from nearly 5,000 different points to the thirty-two training camps for the National Army and National Guard by Oct. 20. About one-third of these men, the National Guard, are already under way and are carrying their tents and equipment with them. This means that, in addition to the coaches and tourist sleepers occupied by them, more than 12,000 freight cars must be transported.

"Right here it may be stated that freight of all kinds is now moving in unexampled volume. All of the traffic must be taken care of, and at the same time the 1,000,000 men upon whom the Government depends for the successful and speedy termination of the war must be brought to the places where they are to receive their training.

"Among some of the things accomplished by the board in the first four months of its existence have been the organizing of special equipment for hospital and troop train service, the standardization of settlements between the Government and the railroads, eliminating a large volume of correspondence and red tape, and the creation of a special committee on express transportation, composed of the Vice Presidents of the American, Wells Fargo, Adams, and Southern Express companies, to co-ordinate the work of the companies with the general problem of transportation.

Car Shortage Greatly Reduced.

"Car shortage has been reduced 70 per cent. On April 30, the so-called car shortage amounted to 148,627; on June 30, these figures had been cut to 77,144; on Aug. 1, the excess of unfilled car requisitions over idle cars amounted to only 33,776.

"In May, freight transportation service rendered by about 70 per cent. of Class 1 roads—earnings of $1,000,000 or more—was 16.1 per cent. in excess of the service rendered in 1916. In that year, which was one of unusual activity, the freight service rendered by the carriers was 24 per cent. in excess of that rendered in 1915. So the carriers have achieved the astounding feat of adding to their freight service in the short period of two years an amount equal to the freight traffic of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria combined.

"Approximately 20,000,000 miles of train service a year has been saved by the elimination of all passenger trains not essential to the most pressing needs of the country. This reduction of passenger service has released hundreds of locomotives and train crews and cleared thousands of miles of track that are absolutely needed in the freight service for the transportation of necessities.

"Freight congestion at many important points has been averted by promptly moving empty cars from one railroad to another, irrespective of ownership. By ordering the adoption of this policy, which is brand new to American railroad usage, the Railroads' War Board has moved 113,420 empty freight cars where they have been most needed.

"Through the pooling of lake coal and lake ore, a saving of 52,000 cars in moving these commodities alone has been achieved. A further saving of 133,000 cars has been made possible by the pooling of tidewater coal. Both of these pooling projects were brought about by the Railroads War Board, in collaboration with the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense.

Regulation of Grain Export.

"By regulating the movement of grain for export, the number of cars ordinarily required for this service has been reduced, despite an abnormal export increase this year. 75,682,028 bushels of wheat, corn, barley, and oats being shipped to the Allies from May 1 to July 14. This business was so handled that there were no delays and no blocking of facilities at either the grain elevators or the seaports.

"Although the figures on the intensive loading of freight cars are not complete, a sufficient number of reports have been received from the twenty-seven local committees of the War Board to show that commercial bodies and individual shippers in all parts of the country are giving hearty co-operation to the railroads' campaign to make one car do the work of two.

"Checks made recently in Florida and Georgia on loaded potato cars show that cars are carrying 200 barrels this year as against 125 barrels last year in Pittsburgh, tin plate cars that carried 92 per cent. of their marked capacity on June 27 last are now being loaded to carry 98.6 per cent. In Minnesota the average carload of flour in 1916 amounted to 45,250 pounds; this year the average carload is 61,923 pounds.

"Some figures that throw a clear light on the efforts that both the shippers and the railroads are making to relieve the coal situation were supplied a few days ago by the Western Maryland Railway. A check of 540 cars of coal showed only seven cars that were loaded below marked capacity, the average loading of the cars being 111.14 per cent.

"A summary of coal mine operations for July showed that 182 railroads handling anthracite, soft coal, and lignite transported 207,429 more loaded cars from the mines than for the same month last year, an increase of 31.5 per cent., or 10,316,900 tons."

PREDICTS PEACE ALLIANCE.

World League Will Follow the War, Wadhams Believes.

Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, speaking as a representative of the League to Enforce Peace, at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday, predicted that the other nations now fighting Germany would join with the United States at the end of the war for the establishment of a world league to maintain peace, based on justice, throughout the world, and to prevent the recurrence of international conflicts like the present European disaster.

"This is our war, and it is the vital struggle between the powers of autocracy and of democracy, which stands for the peace and freedom of all the peoples of the world," said Judge Wadhams. "We must meet the issue now, or autocracy will overwhelm us, as autocracy and democracy cannot exist side by side. Democracy can save itself only by assailing autocracy, and if need be, and for the time being, by imitating the force of the enemy of freedom and thus put autocracy out of the world for all time. We, who have lighted the torch of liberty, will never permit it to be extinguished."

Interrupted by frequent applause, in which a number of soldiers and sailors joined, Judge Wadhams remarked:

"I am glad to see in this audience the uniform of the United States. It is a priestly robe, my friends. The men who wear that uniform are soldiers of liberty."

"The barbarous and uncivilized methods of warfare practiced by Germany in this war," Judge Wadhams continued, "have had much to do with speeding the American people to a realization that their freedom, as well as that of the victims of this autocratic ruthlessness, was involved."

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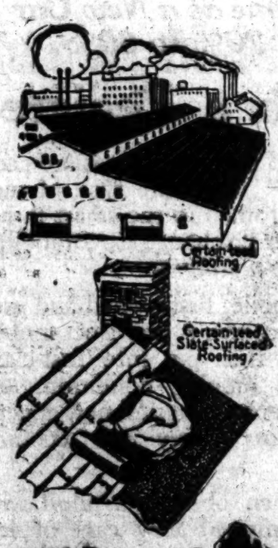

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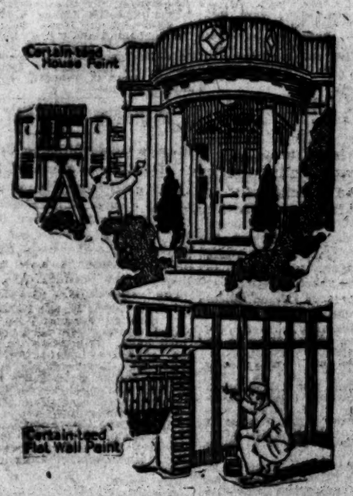

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CUBS CATCH UP WITH REDS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE---WHITE SOX INCREASE THEIR LONG LEAD

MATTY'S WARRIORS GET DOUBLE BLOW

Lose a Couple of Games to Cardinals and Are Overtaken by Cubs in Standing.

CHICAGO PICKS ON PIRATES

White Sox Gain Ground on Red Sox by Grace of Umpire's Decision Disqualifying Indians.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—St. Louis won both games of a double-header here today from Cincinnati, taking the first contest in easy fashion, 6 to 3, and the second by 2 to 0, the latter being more sharply contested.

Schneider was ineffective in the first game, and St. Louis bunched hits when they meant runs. In the second game Meadows outpitched Toney, the Cardinals bunching two hits each in the third and fourth innings for the only runs of the game.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,lf	5	3	2	2	0
Smith,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Miller,2b	5	0	1	1	5
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	0	2
Cruise,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	0
Watson,p	4	1	0	0	1
Total	35	6	9	27	13

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Kopf,ss	5	0	1	3	3
Roush,cf	5	0	1	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Shean,2b	2	2	2	2	3
Wingo,c	4	0	2	8	2
Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	2
Regan,p	0	0	0	0	2
aReuther	1	0	0	0	0
bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	9	27	15

a Batted for Schneider in seventh.
b Batted for Regan in ninth.
Errors—Baird, Kopf, (2,) Chase.

St. Louis..........1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2—6
Cincinnati..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Two-base hits—Wingo, Baird, Long. Three-base hits—Paulette, Smith. Stolen bases—Cruise, Shean. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Baird. Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 2; Schneider, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 9 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Schneider, 6 and 2 in 7; Regan, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Watson, 3; Schneider, 3; Regan, 2. Passed balls—Wingo, (2.) Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,cf	4	0	2	1	1
Miller,2b	3	0	0	4	5
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Cruise,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	14	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Gonzales,c	3	1	1	3	2
Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	32	2	8	27	17

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Roush,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Neale,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Shean,2b	2	0	0	1	4
Wingo,c	3	0	1	7	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	4
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	1
aReuther	1	0	1	0	0
bMagee	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	7	27	13

a Batted for Toney in eighth.
b Batted for Shean in ninth.
Errors—Groh, Wingo.

St. Louis..........0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Baird. Stolen bases—Paulette, Smith, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Groh, Meadows. Double plays—Hornsby and Paulette; Cruise and Gonzales; Griffith and Chase; Kopf and Shean. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 7 hits and 0 runs in 9 innings; Toney, 7 and 1 in 8; Schneider, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Magee.) Struck out—By Meadows, 1; Toney, 5. Passed ball—Wingo. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

CUBS SHUT OUT PIRATES.

Douglass Holds Pittsburgh to Four Hits and Wins, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Chicago shut out Pittsburgh 1 to 0 today. The game was a pitching duel between Douglas and Cooper, with the latter on the short end.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Kilduff,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Wolter,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Zeider,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Deal,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Lobick,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Wilson,c	2	1	1	7	0
Douglas,p	2	0	1	0	6
Total	29	1	8	27	11

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Pitler,2b	4	0	2	4	3
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	8	0
King,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Carey,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Ward,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Flynn,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	2
Cooper,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	27	0	4	24	9

Chicago..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—1
Pittsburgh..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Kilduff, Ward, Wolter, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Wilson. Double plays—Kilduff and Zeider; Ward, Pitler, and Mollwitz, (2.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Cooper, 1. Earned run—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 4; Cooper, 2. Time—1 hour 27 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

BOTH QUIT IN LONG SWIM.

Toth and Dowling Leave Hudson Waters After Hours of Work.

The scheduled forty-mile Hudson River swim between Charles Toth of Boston, holder of the American record of fourteen hour forty-seven minutes for continuous swimming, and Robert B. Dowling, a local youth, who two years ago swam around Manhattan Island in 1915, ended yesterday before either of the principals had covered fifteen miles, with the honors going to Toth because he was the last to leave the water.

Toth quit, with the tide starting to go against him at Washington Point, after being in the water six hours three minutes. At the point where he abandoned the race he was about two miles and a half from Spuyten Duyvil. Dowling stopped because of the pain he was suffering from an injured leg at a point between 150th and 160th Streets, after he had been swimming for five hours and five minutes.

The men started from the Battery at 11:07 o'clock, and had not completed the first leg of their journey when the event was abandoned.

Dodgers Lose Exhibition.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 9.—The Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League this afternoon defeated the Brooklyn National League team 2 to 1.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Bridgeport	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 .	2	7	0
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	10	4

Batteries—Smith and Connolly; Russell and Wheat, Snyder.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

(First Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3	8	9	4
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	3	8	5

(Second Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	4	10	1
Baltimore	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	3	8	3

AT PROVIDENCE.

(First Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	3 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 .	8	10	0
Richmond	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	3	8	1

(Second Game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 1 0 0 3 3 0 0 0	7	12	3
Providence	2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	5	12	4

Toronto at Montreal; postponed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	85	59	.590
Baltimore	83	58	.589
Providence	82	58	.586
Newark	82	61	.578
Rochester	68	76	.472
Buffalo	61	80	.433
Montreal	54	86	.386
Richmond	51	88	.367

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Providence at Baltimore.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 9; Chattanooga, 4.
Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 5.
Birmingham, 3; New Orleans, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 0.
(Forfeited.)
Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 2.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	82	46	.641
Philadelphia	72	56	.563
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	68	68	.500
Chicago	68	68	.500
Brooklyn	60	66	.476
Boston	56	69	.448
Pittsburgh	43	87	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	91	47	.659
Boston	80	50	.615
Cleveland	73	62	.541
Detroit	68	67	.504
New York	61	69	.469
Washington	60	69	.465
St. Louis	52	87	.373
Philadelphia	47	81	.367

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:15.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

BROWNS GET EVEN BREAK.

Shutout by Detroit in First, 7 to 0, They Win Second, 6 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Mitchell held St. Louis to five hits in the first game today, while his teammates drove both Sothoron and Koob from the box in the third inning, making five runs, and Detroit shut out the locals, 7 to 0. St. Louis turned the tables on Detroit in the second game, when they drove Ehmke from the mound in the third inning, scored five runs, and won, 6 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	0	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	7	0
Veach,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Heilmann,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	2	2	8	1
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Stanage,c	4	0	2	7	0
Mitchell,p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	36	7	12	27	8

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	2	5	1
Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Johnson,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	5	2
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	0	1
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wright,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	0	5	27	11

Error—Jacobson.

Detroit..........0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two base hits—Heilman, Burns, (2,) Cobb, Young. Sacrifice Hit—Young. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Sothoron, 1; Koob, 1; Wright, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sothoron, 6 hits and 5 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Koob, 2 and 2, (none out in third;) Wright, 4 and 0 in 6 2-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 6; Sothoron, 1; Wright, 1. Time—1 hour 25 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	2	1	11	1
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	3	2
Severeid,c	4	1	1	3	2
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Johnson,3b	4	1	2	2	6
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	3	4
Davenport,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	33	6	10	27	17

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Vitt,3b	4	1	2	0	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Stanage,c	4	0	0	4	1
Ehmke,p	0	0	0	0	0
James,p	1	0	0	0	2
aWalker	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	2	7	24	9

a Batted for James in seventh.
Errors—Jacobson, Burns, Stanage.

St. Louis..........0 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 .—6
Detroit..........1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, Severeid. Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, Sisler, Pratt. Sacrifice hit—Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 7. First on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 1; Cunningham, 1; Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 6 hits and 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; James, 2 and 0 in 3 2-3; Cunningham, 2 and 0 in 2; Davenport, 1 run in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ehmke, (Sloan.) Balk—Davenport. Struck out—By Ehmke, 1; James, 1; Cunningham, 1; Davenport, 3. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

INDIANS FORFEIT GAME.

Umpire Gives Chicago Contest After Dilatory Actions of Players.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—With the score tied at 3 to 3, Umpire Owens forfeited today's game to Chicago, 9 to 0, in the tenth inning, because of the dilatory tactics of the Cleveland players. As a result Chicago is now seven games ahead in the pennant race.

The Cleveland players protested Owens's ruling in the tenth when, with two men on base and no one out, he called Graney out in a close play at third base. The game was delayed for ten minutes because of arguments. When the Cleveland players finally resumed, they hurled their gloves in the air and two or three of them rolled in the dirt to express their displeasure.

After Pitcher Danforth, the first man up in Chicago's half of the tenth, struck out, Catcher O'Neill of Cleveland deliberately threw the ball into the centre field, whereupon Owens forfeited the game.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	0	1	0	1	0
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	4	0
McMullin,3b	4	2	1	2	2
E.Collins,2b	1	0	0	2	4
Jackson,lf	4	0	3	2	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	4	3
Schalk,c	4	0	1	4	1
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	1
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	30	12

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	1	3	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Roth,rf	5	1	0	5	0
Harris,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Evans,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Howard,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Turner,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Wambs's,2b	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	3	3
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	4	0	1	0	7
Total	37	3	9*	28	19

*One out when game was forfeited to Chicago.
a Batted for Faber in seventh.
Errors—Schalk, (2,) Faber, Coumbe.

Chicago..........2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland..........1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, 2. Stolen base—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, E. Collins, (2,) Murphy. Double plays—Jackson and Schalk; Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; Russell, 1; Faber, 1; Coumbe, 2; Danforth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 3 hits and 1 run in 2 innings; Faber, 4 and 0 in 5; Coumbe, 6 and 1 in 9 1-3; Coveleskie, 0 and 0 in 0, (none out in first;) Danforth, 2 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Coumbe, 3; Faber, 2; Danforth, 1. Time—2 hours 35 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

American Association.

St. Paul, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 1.
Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
Milwaukee, 3; Toledo, 1.
Milwaukee, 1; Toledo, 0.
Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 7; Columbus, 2.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 4; Reading, 2.
Syracuse, 8; Scranton, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 1; Elmira, 0.

GIANTS to-day with BROOKLYN, Polo Grounds, 3 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

PONTIAC LEADS IN A MESS OF WINDS

Has Best of a Weird Afternoon's Racing in Handicap Class Contest.

It was a rather difficult job for the craft of the Handicap Racing Class to pull off their eleventh annual race yesterday afternoon. They finally succeeded, but the light at Execution Rock was twinkling and all the yachts at anchor were showing their riding lights before the Ogeemah limped across the course close to 7 o'clock last evening before the event became a part of the yachting history of the year.

To begin with, there was not enough wind to bring some of the yachts which had intended to start to the line off the entrance to Echo Bay, off New Rochelle, and the start was delayed for an hour to let them get in. Pontiac, one of the first division of the yachts, was so late in getting in from her home port at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich that she accepted a handicap of thirteen minutes and thirteen seconds in going across the line to get into the race at all.

Acadian and Sirene, which had come across the Sound from Manhasset Bay, could not reach the starting line until after 3 o'clock, too late to start with their respective classes, so Handicapper Tower gave them a special race by themselves over a short course to Scotch Cape, then across to Prospect Point and back, a distance of seven and one-half miles. Veda had such trouble in getting to the line that she went away thirty-one minutes behind the rest of her class. Two of the craft which started, Ariel and Twinkle, found the light airs so little to their liking that they sailed only a part of the course and then made for their home ports, abandoning the race.

When the yachts were sent away on their journey over the course, which took them up the Sound to a buoy off Parsonage Point before they began their trip across the Sound, there was barely wind enough to fill their sails. What there was came from the southward, barely pushing them over the line, and for an hour it was a succession of puffs and calm spots in which the skippers could hardly hold steerageway.

Then there came a succession of puffs of wind more erratic than any seen on the Sound in the experience of the skippers. For a half hour the wind blew from the southeast, southwest, northwest, and north in an area of a couple of square miles at the same time, as shown by the direction taken by yachts trying to move over the waters at different points in the vision of the handicap fellows. Some of them were reaching while others were beating and still others with ballooners out were running before what wind there was. George Granbery, President of the Handicap Class, skipper of the Anita in this race and one of the most experienced sailors on the Sound, said that never in his years of experience had he seen such puzzling conglomeration of winds and puffs and calm spots in a general potpourri of near breezes as the yachtsmen had to contend with yesterday.

A most singular fact about the racing was that Pontiac, which had started thirteen minutes after the rest of her class were away, had such good fortune in hitting the puffs of wind and dodging the soft spots that her sails were kept filled most of the afternoon. She actually overhauled all four boats which started in the class against her, made the first buoy in front of the fleet, and then saucily sailed away toward the Long Island shore carrying the breeze with her and leaving all her competitors floundering in the doldrums. She went across the Sound with the wind at her back, and actually led all the fleet to the finish on actual time, making the tour of the course in a trifle less than four hours, a story which best tells how very light the wind was, as the distance traveled was but eleven and one-half miles.

Anita and Arvia, which got away with all the best of the start, were ten minutes behind Pontiac at the finish, Anita beating Arvia twenty-five seconds in actual time, though being beaten on time allowance by eleven seconds.

The winners in the respective classes were Pontiac in the first division, Clare in the second, Barbara in the third, and Sirene in the special class over the short course.

The summaries:

SLOOPS—HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:10. Course, 11½ Miles.

Yacht and owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	C'rected Time. H.M.S.
Pontiac, Henry Carsen	3:55:57	3:53:35
Arvia, T. S. Clarke	4:05:55	3:54:07
Senora, W. H. Farrell	4:16:42	3:59:00
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	4:17:12	4:05:24
Anita, G. P. Granberg	4:05:30	4:05:30

SLOOPS—HANDICAP CLASS. SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:15. Course, 11½ Miles.

Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4:02:25	3:56:21
Kenmuir, V. P. Krause	4:16:04	4:00:19
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	4:15:20	4:07:16
Veda, George Chadwick	4:12:54	4:10:29
Ariel, T. Price	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—HANDICAP CLASS. THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 11½ Miles.

Barbara, C. Shields	4:03:55	3:49:17
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealey	4:17:58	3:53:35
Trinkle, S. C. Hunter	Did not finish.	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 3:04. Course, 7½ Miles.

Sirene, Robert Frazer	2:27:16	2:18:26
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2:29:24	2:22:56

Chaser Ormead Changes Hands.

Walter J. Salmon has bought of H. W. Sage the steeplechaser Ormead, and will start him in races through the field to be run at the different Hunt Club meetings during the Autumn.

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TRAVERS AND LOW BEATEN.

Kirkby and Mackie Win Four-Ball Match at Baltusrol, 1 Up.

Stress of business forced a hurried return to Boston of Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, the Hub's successful golfers, but Baltusrol was treated to another exhibition yesterday, which while it was not equal to the display of Saturday, brought out a large gallery. It was an eighteen-hole four-ball journey with Oswald Kirkby and Isaac Mackie, professional at Canoe Brook, pitted against Jerome D. Travers and George Low, professional at Baltusrol. The first named pair won by 1 up.

Travers was bothered by a severe cold and was unable to play his usual excellent game. Kirkby played better than on Saturday and aided by Mackie had a best ball score of 73 against that of 74 for Travers and Low. The Baltusrol professional did most of the playing for his side and started off with a win at the first hole in 4. Kirkby squared the contest at the fourth by a fine mashie shot. Low again went to the front at the fifth when he chipped close and holed out his put for a 3.

Kirkby and Mackie each holed long putts at the eighth to square the match again only to have Low sink another putt at the ninth and turn toward home 1 up. Kirkby won the tenth with a long put and Low took the twelfth. Mackie's twenty-foot putt at the fourteenth decided the affair.

The best ball score follows:

Kirkby and Mackie out—
5 4 3 4 4 4 6 4 4—38
Travers and Low out—
4 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 3—37
Kirkby and Mackie in—
3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—35—73
Travers and Low in—
4 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4—37—74

HAGEN AND BARNES VICTORS

Nicholls Has Record Journey, but Is on Losing Side.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 9.—Walter B. Hagen of this city, present Western open champion, paired with Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh, defeated Gil Nicholls of Great Neck and Alex Smith of Wykagyl in a Red Cross golf match played on the Oak Hill Country Club links here today by 2 up. Hagan and Barnes, who had a 71 best ball score for the morning round, were 7 up at the end of the first eighteen holes. Nicholls established a new course record of 69 in the afternoon.

SILENT SISTER IS BEATEN.

Leonard's Fast Mare Yields to Bessie Baron on Speedway.

Yesterday's racing on the Harlem Speedway, marking the seventh matinée of the Summer meeting of the Road Drivers' Association, witnessed the downfall of J. Leonard's bay mare Silent Sister, the first defeat this horse has sustained since the opening of the mid-Summer meeting. E. Carpenter's trotter, Bessie Baron, triumphed over the fast Leonard mare, but not until four keenly contested and interesting heats had been staged.

In the first brush Bessie Baron showed the way to Silent Sister by a small margin, but the latter came back and took the honors of the second heat. In the third dash down the half-mile stretch A. T. Meckel's Fox Dean scampered to the front near the finish to win the honors of the heat, but the fourth and decisive brush found the Carpenter mare showing the way in impressive fashion.

The match race between the side-wheeler, Clover Patch, the pacing queen of the Speedway for the last three years, and Mittie Bedworth, both owned by the veteran J. A. Murphy, was undecided after two heats had been run, each horse gaining the honors of one heat. The veteran driver, Dave McClary, held the reins on Clover Patch and drove her to victory in the first heat.

In the trotting championship class McClary guided the chestnut mare Marion Toddington to a straight heats victory, leading Oakland Boy past the judges' stand by close margins in each brush.

HYDRA BEATS OLD RIVAL.

Altair Forced to Trail in Manhasset Bay Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—At 3 o'clock, the time scheduled for the starting of the interclub race of the "star" class over the course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay this afternoon, there was scarcely a ripple on the water. The starting signal was fired at 4 o'clock, and soon after the fleet got under way.

Charles E. Hyde won in his Hydra by a margin of 22 seconds over his old rival, E. V. Willis, in the Altair. The victory of the Hyde boat makes the owner a contender for the season's championship. Mr. Hyde fell back in the series at the beginning of the season, but regained lost ground after he refitted his little yacht wth new sails and made some other improvements tending to increase the speed.

Forty-five seconds behind the Altair came the Zete, owned and sailed by George W. Elder, Jr. G. A. Corry, owner of the Little Dipper, was ill, and his entry was sailed by E. C. Unitt.

The summary:

Star Class. Start 4:00. Course 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:55:38	1:55:38
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:56:00	1:56:00
Zete, George W. Elder, Jr.	5:56:45	1:56:45
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:57:44	1:57:44
Mars, L. A. D. Percival	5:58:52	1:58:52
Little Dipper, George A. Corry	6:02:06	2:02:06
Leo, M. Edgerton	6:03:42	2:03:42
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	6:06:48	2:06:48

RIVAL FINN STARS RUN RECORD RACE

Kyronen Beats Kolehmainen in Three-Mile Struggle Decided in Fast Time.

Villar Kyronen, the young Finnish distance runner, again demonstrated his superiority over his brother Finn, Hannes Kohlehmainen, former distance champion, yesterday in a three-mile race held under the auspices of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League at Ulmer Park, L. I. To Kyronen, in addition to the prestige of victory, also goes the credit for a new league record for the distance. His time was 15:27, eclipsing the mark of 15:37 held by Kolehmainen since 1913.

The two Finns made the race from the start. The lead constantly alternated, with neither of them being any appreciable distance in front to the one-mile point. From then until the last lap they raced practically abreast of each other. With the finish line in sight, the real test came, and in this the youth and stamina of Kyronen told.

About 200 yards from the worsted Kolehmainen showed in front, going at a fast clip, with Kyronen clinging doggedly at his heels. Kolehmainen led for the next 100 yards, trying vainly to shake off his fellow-Finn, and then, when within about seventy-five yards of the tape, Kyronen came with a wonderful burst of speed to win by about three inches.

This defeat marked the second the veteran Kolehmainen had sustained in the afternoon. His first was in the half-mile run, in which he was second to J. Pietila, a clubmate of Kyronen's, who broke the tape a winner with a convincing margin separating.

The two events were the features of an interesting program. In the day's competition two league records went by the boards, the other, in addition to the mark for the three-mile run, being the twelve-pound hammer throw, in which J. Ranta, Kaleva A. C., tossed the weight 131 feet 4 inches.

The point championship of the league went to the representatives of the Kaleva A. C., who compiled a total of 31 tallies yesterday. This, with their points for the Spring championship games, gave them a combined total of 55 tallies. The Swedish-American A. C. was second with 41 points.

TESCHNER VICTOR IN SPRINT

Junior Champion Beats Large Field in Trainmen's Games.

Fred C. Teschner of the Glencoe A. C., junior metropolitan sprint champion, gave another demonstration of his superiority at the track and field sports of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Hudson County, N. J., held yesterday at Union Hill Schuetzen Park. One of the biggest entry lists of the season for a sprinting event was received in the seventy-five-yard dash, and necessitated six trial heats and four semi-final heats.

In the dash for the prize Teschner, starting from the scratch mark with allowances ranging up to eight feet against him, came down the track in a wonderful burst of speed, and just managed to nip first honors from H. Joerger, Mohawk A. C., who started with seven feet handicap. Louis Windmuller of the Pennant A. C., with the same allowance, finished inches behind Joerger. Teschner's time was 0:08.

The games were held to provide funds to sustain memberships of those of the union who will be called into the national service, and attracted a host of the leading athletes of the metropolitan district. Five champions were among the competitors, and furnished some interesting performances.

E. J. Garvey, unattached, former Catholic Athletic League half-mile and mile champion, and James W. Plant of the Long Island A. C., holder of the junior metropolitan mile championship, furnished an interesting struggle in the two-mile handicap. The battle ended with Garvey showing the way to the tape about twenty yards ahead of Plant, in 10:15 1-5. Eighteen athletes started in this event, all with liberal handicaps, while Garvey and Plant were on scratch.

In the 300-yard handicap event G. Milne, Loughlin Lyceum, junior metropolitan champion, had to be content with second to W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., who had an allowance of 11 yards. Milne started from scratch, and was beaten at the tape in 0:37.

Pat Ryan of the Irish-American A. C., national weight-throwing champion, won in convincing fashion with a heave of 36 feet 6½ inches.

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GARLAND BEATS VOSHELL.

Junior Champion Wins Singles Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The star tennis players who are giving exhibitions in various parts of the country for the benefit of the National Tennis Association Ambulance Fund played at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club today. In a singles match, C. R. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Mary Browne, California, and H. B. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and J. R. Strachan, California, 3-6, 10-8.

In the third match of the day Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, and ... defeated F. B. Alexander and K. H. Behr, New York, 1-6, 8-6, 6-3.

RICHARDS IN TENNIS FINAL.

Boy Champion to Meet Foster for Yonkers Title.

Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion at tennis, advanced to the final round of the Yonkers city championship tournament at the Park Hill Country Club yesterday by defeating Thomas Moore, another youngster in his 'teens, at 6—3, 6—3. Richards, who is only 14 years old, will meet Herbert W. Foster in the final match, and is favored to win, notwithstanding that Foster is the present holder of the Yonkers laurels.

Because of the dismal weather the final of the women's singles between Miss Madeline Lowerre and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard was not played, but may be decided today. Several matches in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles were decided.

WARD GETS TENNIS TITLE.

Defeats Prentice in Deciding Match for Seabright Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Sept. 9.—Holcombe Ward won the tennis championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club this afternoon, defeating Vernon S. Prentice, the old Harvard champion, in the challenge round, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

CAWSE WINS LONG BATTLE AT TENNIS

Blyth Defeated in Staten Island Singles Final After Five-Set Contest.

Steadiness and pronounced placement ability brought A. J. Cawse the chief laurels in the Staten Island open Red Cross tennis tournament decided at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club yesterday. Playing against B. A. Blyth in the final match Cawse achieved success only after a bitter struggle of five sets and by the score of 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Blyth played a net game almost entirely, and when he could get to the barrier he invariably made his shots count. Cawse relied on his driving and placement ability, and seldom came to the forecourt. Cawse, too, possessed a service that was severe. He scored no less than seven service aces, and many other times when the first ball landed fairly Blyth was unable to do more than lob it back over the net to a position where Cawse had every chance for a kill.

The match was a battle of service and for the most part the games alternated. Cawse usually won his service with ease but Blyth had to fight to gain the upperhand and was worn down in doing so. Cawse had all the breaks of the game, since many times a sideline shot kicked up chalk on the turf courts and landed fair only by inches.

Cawse was weak on his backhand but Blyth was unable to take advantage of this weakness excepting on rare occasions as he was caught out of position many times. Blyth achieved a speedy success in the first set through his sharp returns from close to the net. But from there until the end Cawse managed to send over passing shots often enough to keep Blyth in the back court. In such a position Cawse was the better.

In the final of the handicap doubles played after the singles match H. Waterworth and George Parmele defeated A. Kaufman and F. J. Martin at 6—2, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

MONTCLAIR WINS AT NET.

Westchester Tennis Players Lose Contest, 9 Matches to 6.

In a team match which involved tennis devotees of each sex the Montclair Athletic Club representatives defeated players from the County Tennis Club of Westchester by 9 matches to 6 at the Montclair A. C. yesterday. Abraham Bassford, Jr., A. J. Steinkampf, and Allen Tobey of the Westchester organization were successful in the singles matches, but Montclair was able to muster greater all around strength in the other departments. Miss Florence Sheldon of Montclair brought a point to her club by disposing of Miss Margaret Grove of Westchester in a well-played struggle of three sets.

YOUTH TAKES MILE RACE.

Titterton Shows Speed and Stamina at Pastime A. C. Meet.

Frank Titterton, a 17-year-old novice protegé of Dan Shea, the Pastime A. C.'s veteran all-round athlete, surprised the crowd yesterday at the monthly games of the Pastime A. C. at Macomb's Dam Park, when he broke the worsted a winner of the one-mile handicap. Titterton started with an allowance of 130 yards, and, although he was hard pressed near the finish by J. O'Hare, the scratch starter, Titterton managed to hold his lead to the tape. His time for the distance was 4:40 2-5.

In the mile walking event Joseph Aronson finished first, but was disqualified for unfair walking, and the honors went to William Fertig, who had an allowance of 40 seconds. Fertig's time was 7:54 3-5.

SNAPPER SAILS IN FRONT.

J. D. Chapman Beats Arrow Yachts for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Sept. 9.—For the first time this season John D. Chapman's Snapper won the race among arrow class yachts over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course. Ralph Brush was at the wheel. The Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory, finished three minutes behind her. In the afternoon race Hawk beat the field, with Snapper withdrawn.

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'THE PAWN' EXPLOITS JAPANESE PERIL

It Seems the Secret Chess Game Is Still Secretly Played Against Us.

WALKER WHITESIDE ACTS IT

A Rather Unreasonable Theme Exploited in Unconvincing Melodrama.

THE PAWN, a play by Axelle M. Aldrich and Joseph Nosl; with Walker Whiteside, at the Fulton Theatre.

THE CAST.

Baron Takada.....Walker Whiteside
Tom Graves.....James L. Crane
Lieut. Fred Willetts, U. S. N.Malcolm Duncan
Henry Belmore.....Joseph Selman
Hushmaru.....Edward G. Robinson
Clay Van Duzer.....Charles A. Selion
Cherry Graves.....Marjorie Wood
Portia Gale.....Gertrude Dallas
Martha Willetts.....Ione McGrane
Fusi.....Isa Aoki
Joshe Aruga.....G. Tatsuno

ADHERENTS OF THE BARON.

Oi.....K. Takemi
Jani.....K. Akashi
Sato.....S. Furusho
Tano.....Eizo Terui
Saki.....C. Miyaki

Walker Whiteside, to whom the Oriental poppy has apparently become a habit, appeared in still another yellow-skinned character part at the Fulton last Saturday night. The theme which in "Typhoon" yielded a stirring melodrama—at least in the original version of that much-adapted play—was made to do service again, and this time in a contemporary American setting.

The fact that we are now allied with Japan and diplomatically on the friendliest footing receives at least a formal recognition. This Baron Takada, who draws into his toils a young West Pointer, making him elicit from a brother at Annapolis valuable naval secrets, is not in the employ of the Japanese Embassy here. In fact he is finally repudiated by them and commits hara-kiri. But it is clearly evident throughout that he is meant to represent the real and abiding purpose toward us of the Imperial Japanese Government which is to meet and master us on the Pacific. Of the truth of this allegation, or of the propriety of repeating it now, nothing need be said here. It is enough to report the fact. Our present occupation is with the play as a play.

We are asked to suppose that a stalwart young American six-footer, with no trace of the Oriental in his mind or countenance, is the son of a Japanese nobleman by an American wife. Then we are asked to believe that the lad has only to realize his "mongrel" birth to swear allegiance to the Mikado and work at the bidding of Baron Takada against the people whom all his life he has regarded—and still in his heart regards—as his own. That is not all. He is a West Pointer, and the victim of his underhand work is a Lieutenant in the navy, with whom his sister is in love.

He induces the Lieutenant to look upon the grape juice when it is brown—and succeeds in securing the plan of a new secret naval base in the Pacific. Yes, even though his sister is present, the beloved of the salt-sea man, and does her best to second Secretary Daniels in his endeavors to keep the navy dry.

If such things as these can be, any or all of them, we are, indeed, as the poisonous Takada insinuates, an inferior people; the Japanese are, indeed, predestined to conquer us, and Josephus Daniels is so right that not only our salt-sea men, but their salt-sea ships should be dry, dry, dry forever.

Materials no less preposterous have, of course, been many times worked up into effective melodrama. What has the dignity of our people, the honor of West Point, or—dread climax—the grape juiciness of our salty defenders, to do among friends of that genre? But for two acts "The Pawn" is as slow as it is preposterous, and, though the third act strikes a livelier pace, the improvement comes too late and at best seems too slight to save the evening.

Mr. Whiteside repeats his previous rendering of the villainous Oriental. His face is cadaverous rather than yellow; his deftest insinuations are signalized by a point blank stare, and his subtleties of gesture are aimed at the last man in the top gallery. To detect a spy like that the drunkenest sailor would need no spyglass. The characterization has, no doubt, a certain obvious popular quality, effective enough in a credible story well told. Here everything is against him.

As the half-Japanese sister of the traitorous West Pointer, Marjorie Wood revea's a delightfully fresh touch in what is called emotional acting. Avoiding all the old cat-tearing demonstrations, she gives a sincere and very womanly rendering of the passion in hand, and the effect is, in the main, astonishingly vigorous and moving. The performance rises above its setting like a cameo.

Fell Into Manhole Feb. 8; Found.

The body of William Harding of 1,012 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who fell into a manhole through which workmen were shoveling snow at Greene and Washington Streets in that borough on Feb. 8, was found yesterday by a launch from Harbor Squad A at the foot of Grand Street, Brooklyn, in the East River. Harding was on his way home, and, walking rapidly, failed to notice the open manhole in the dusk. He stepped into it and was carried away by the rapid water.

SHOW FIRST GOLDWYN FILM.

Mae Marsh in "Polly of the Circus" —Elsie Ferguson at Rialto.

The first film to be put out by the Goldwyn Company, which embarked in the motion-picture business a year ago with a diversity of talent at its command, is being exhibited this week at the Strand. Among those whom Goldwyn attracted to its standard was Mae Marsh, and it is Miss Marsh who now appears in the first release, a picturization of Margaret Mayo's play, "Polly of the Circus."

Bulletins emanating from the Goldwyn office from time to time during the past year have indicated a sincere attempt to improve the motion picture all along the line, and it is altogether possible that the new concern will eventually bring about some readjustment of picture values. The first release, while not so noteworthy as to elevate Goldwyn immediately above all its competitors, is at least a careful and painstaking piece of work.

Being concerned largely with circus life, Miss Mayo's play naturally lends itself nicely to the films. The circus episodes, of course, are greatly enlarged upon: there is, in fact, a complete circus on the screen. Accordingly, the picture will undoubtedly have great vogue among the young folk quite independent of the story. Miss Marsh is equal to all the demands made upon her as Polly. A good performance, also, is given by Vernon Steel as the minister.

Another event of importance in the film world took place yesterday at the Rialto, where Elsie Ferguson, who was lately induced to desert the legitimate stage for a limited period, made her photodramatic début in an adaptation of Robert Hitchens's "Barbary Sheep." On the screen Miss Ferguson s sensitive beauty becomes almost Gibsonesque, and she doubtless will be able to command a huge salary from the movie magnates just as long as she chooses to employ her talents in that direction.

The Hichens novel is presented with a wealth of atmosphere, and the many fine pictures go far to justify the production. Its theme of the lure of the desert, however, is a trifle too delicate to be made into an effective picture.

At the Broadway Theatre a film version of "The Man Without a Country" is being shown.

Ask Baker for Keynote Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Baker has been invited by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to make the keynote address at the war convention of business men to be held at Atlantic City next week. He will speak as President of the Council of National Defense, and tell the business men what aid the Government expects of them in the conduct of the war.

PLANS FOR MUSICAL SEASON

Young Russian Violinist Journeys for Two Months to Reach Here.

The Wolfsohn Musical Bureau announced last night the arrival in New York of the Russian violinist, Jascha Heifetz, accompanied by his parents and two younger sisters. The family journeyed for two months across Siberia, through Manchuria and Japan, over the Pacific to San Francisco and thence to this city. Mr. Heifetz, who is not yet twenty years old, has for the last four years been a rising star in Europe, where he made tours of the Scandinavian countries and Germany, playing in Berlin just before the war. In Petrograd he was a fellow-pupil with Elman and Zimbalist under Leopold Auer. He will make his first appearance in New York on Oct. 27 at Carnegie Hall.

The Metropolitan Musical Bureau also announced yesterday its artists' activities for the coming season. Mischa Elman will make a coast to coast tour, opening at Madison Square Garden on Sept. 27. Anna Case will give a recital in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 14. Maria Barrientos will appear in concerts in January and February before rejoining the Metropolitan opera. Marie Happel, Giovanni Martinelli, Pasquale Amato, Thomas Chalmers, and Giuseppe De Luca have early concert tours, and the Metropolitan Orchestra, under Richard Hageman, will go on the road in the Spring festivals.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, which finished last season with a tour of eighteen weeks, playing before the President in Washington and covering the country as far West as Kansas City and Chicago, has reassembled for its fifteenth year under the leadership of Modest Altschuler, a pupil of Arensky and Taneieff and graduate of the Conservatory of Moscow under Rubinstein. The representative of the new Russia in this country, Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff, has accepted the honorary Presidency of the Russian Symphony Society for the coming year.

Beginning Oct. 11 the concert schedule at Aeolian Hall is full up twice daily till next May. The first leading artist to reappear is Rosita Renard, the Chilean pianist, on Oct. 13.

The Strand Theatre's "afternoon symphony concerts" will be started this week, when Adriano Ariani conducts a program from Brahms, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns, Rabaud, Schumann, Raff, and Massenet.

The Oratorio Society on Thursday begins rehearsals for Pierne's "The Children's Crusade" under the direction of Walter Damrosch in the chamber music room of Carnegie Hall.

Frieda Benneche will sing for the National War Work Council during November. Thomas Egan sang recently to the soldiers at Van Cortlandt Park, and Albert Spalding played to the camp at Mineola.

The Institute of Musical Art announces the opening, on Oct. 15, of its thirteenth year under the direction of Frank Damrosch and under charter from the Regents of the State of New York.

The Humanitarian Cult's concert in Madison Square Garden on Sept. 27 is to engage Schumann-Heink, Alda, Elman, Grainger, Martinelli, and De Luca.

David Bispham has issued an appeal for the Music School Settlement for Colored People, which seeks to reduce a mortgage on the house it has occupied for six years.

Reinald Werrenrath has received an offer to go into musical comedy, which he has not as yet accepted. The baritone announces three song recitals at Aeolian Hall this season.

Ernest Schelling, the pianist, is a Captain in the army, having left his Summer home at Bar Harbor recently to report at Washington for service with the United States Reserve Corps.

George M. Cohan's "Over There," the "there" being somewhere in France, is said to have been widely adopted by the American soldiers as their own future battle song.

Hazel Carpenter, pianist, announces her third season on the concert stage under the direction of H. F. Beck.

Would Insure Soldiers and Sailors.

In an advertisement inserted in THE TIMES this morning "the 130,178 members of the Humanitarian Cult and the public at large" are urged to send telegrams to Congressmen advocating "liberal insurance for our soldiers and sailors—our protectors—and their families—and proper protection for those who are wounded or maimed, as well as their dependents." The advertisement maintains that governmental military insurance would be "a splendid investment from a cold-blooded standpoint of dollars and cents," and adds that it is demanded by the cult "for reasons purely humanitarian." One of the arguments used to support the cult's position is that "our great President has recently recommended the granting of liberal insurance." The advertisement is signed by Misha Appelbaum, founder and leader of the cult.

Theatrical Notes.

Florence Reed has been engaged for one of the leading roles, that of the desert woman, in the forthcoming production of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House.

"Hamilton," in which George Arliss will be seen as the statesman, will open at the Knickerbocker a week from tonight.

"The Riviera Girl" will have its premiere at the Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia, tonight, and will open at the New Amsterdam on Sept. 24. The "Follies" are now in their final week hereabouts, and the New Amsterdam will be dark during the week of the 17th.

Andrew Tombes, a well-known vaudeville comedian, has been added to the cast of the Century revue.

"Rasputin, the Black Monk," a film purporting to show the Russian revolution in progress, will begin an engagement at the Park on Wednesday night.

The Messrs. Shubert announce that they will hereafter permit no curtain speeches on opening nights until the end of the play.

A performance at the Hippodrome next Sunday night for the benefit of the Army Athletic Fund will enlist the services of Nora Bayes, Houdini, Raymond Hitchcock, Weber and Fields, Will Rogers, Barney Bernard, and a great many others.

Ada Lewis has been engaged for the Fall Winter Garden production.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, U. S. N., will attend the performance at the Hippodrome tonight and then leave for Chicago, where he will direct and drill more than 9 marine musicians at the Great Lakes Naval and Recruiting Station. Sousa's own organization has been disbanded, and twenty-seven of its members have been engaged for the Century.

Frederick Lloyd, who played the younger Carleton in the original London production of "Misalliance," has been granted leave of absence from the British Army and will be seen in the part here.

WILSON FAVORS BIBLE PLAN.

Indorses $400,000 Project to Send Scriptures to Soldiers.

The American Bible Society, which has undertaken to obtain a fund of $400,000 to furnish men in the army and navy with the Scriptures, announced yesterday the receipt of a letter from President Wilson indorsing the movement. The letter was directed to Dr. John Fox, Corresponding Secretary of the society, and read:

My dear Dr. Fox:

I am glad to have an opportunity to indorse the effort of the American Bible Society to procure a fund of $400,000 to cover the expenses of supplying the men in the army and navy with Bibles. This is an object which I am sure all Christian people will wish to see accomplished. I hope that it may be, for the sake of the men who are going to the front. They will need the support of the only book from which they can get it.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The society announced that it will supply the Y. M. C. A. with 1,000,000 New Testaments to be distributed at training camps and cantonments, and in addition will print several thousand copies of the Gospel of Mark, with French and English in parallel columns. The purpose of this is to facilitate the study of French by our soldiers and sailors.

WOMAN CONDUCTS BAND.

Miss Edia Soeller Gives a Special Concert in Central Park.

Miss Edia Soeller conducted her military band of fifty men in a special concert on the Mall in Central Park last evening, when the last of the Summer crowds filled the benches and promenades as well as the terraces of the Casino near by. The woman leader in neat uniform was a novelty to the spectators, and probably the first to wield a baton in New York's public band concerts.

A native of Sweden, she varied the more familiar music of Wagner, Liszt and Tschaikowsky, Meyerbeer, Ambrose Thomas, and Arthur Sullivan, with exampies of Scandinavian airs by Kuhlau, Ole Bull, and Vladimir Soeller. The last named was her father, formerly leader of the Copenhagen band, with which Miss Soeller played when a child as soloist on the flute. She displayed authority and musical skill in her work as conductor last evening.

Arnold Volpe and his orchestra had a farewell program at the City College Stadium last night, and another by Ward's Band next Sunday in Battery Park will end the Park Department's long schedule of more than a hundred concerts this year.

"When the parson hands that wedding band from me to Mandy Lee"

Columbia Mid-Month Specials

Here are some records that we couldn't wait until the end of the month to bring out. Their names will tell you something, but hearing them played will explain why we announce them as Mid-Month Specials.

From Me to Mandy Lee is a duet coupling the alternately commanding tenor voices of Campbell and Burr, while the cello moans a plaintive obbligato. If you like tenor duets you will want this record. On the reverse, Irving Kaufman sings a vigorous solo, *I'm All Bound 'Round with the Mason Dixon Line*. Note the way the title sings itself.

A2325 10-inch 75c — From Me to Mandy Lee. Campbell and Burr. / I'm All Bound 'Round with the Mason Dixon Line. Irving Kaufman

A2327 10-inch 75c — Lily of the Valley. (One Step). Introducing, 1 "Polyanna"; 2 "My Golden Prairie." Prince's Band. / Beale Street. (Fox Trot). Introducing, "The Jogo Blues." Prince's Band.

A2329 10-inch 75c — I Don't Know Where I'm Going, But I'm On My Way. Peerless Quartette. / I'll Come Sailing Back to You. Irving Kaufman.

49181 12-inch $1.50 — Barber of Seville. (Largo al Factotum). (In Italian) Riccardo Stracciari, baritone.

A2813 10-inch 75c — Hail Columbia. Prince's Band. / Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. Prince's Band.

A2321 10-inch 75c — Oh, Johnny! Oh, Johnny! (One Step). Kopp and Banta. / He's Just Like You. (One Step). Vess Ossman's Banjo Orchestra.

A2313 10-inch 75c — The Ragtime Volunteers are Off to War. Irving Kaufman. / Won't You Say a Word for Ireland? Irving Kaufman.

A better way than wondering how well you will like any or all these records is to hear them played. Any Columbia Dealer will be happy for the opportunity to play them for you.

Monthly Record List on sale the 20th of every month

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GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY. THE COUNTRY COUSIN. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE. "Will make a million dollars."—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

ALADDIN and the Wonderful Lamp

COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat. FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS. A Tailor-Made Man. with GRANT MITCHELL.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. This Way Out. A New Comedy by FRANK CRAVEN.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. TONIGHT at 8 SHARP. JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy, RAMBLER ROSE

FULTON THEATRE, Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BIGGEST DRAMATIC HIT IN YEARS! The Messrs. Shubert Present WALKER WHITESIDE in THE PAWN A Play of Today. DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. POLLY WITH A PAST

LYCEUM W. 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Lassoo. by Victor Mapes, Co-Author of "The Boomerang."

ALADDIN and the Wonderful Lamp

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Daybreak. by JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN

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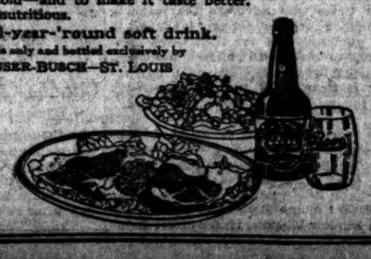

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1917.

LIGHT ON SWEDEN'S ROLE.

When Count LUXBURG, in the dispatches he sent to Germany through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires, recommended that the Argentine ships whose sailing dates he gave be either spared or "sunk without a trace being left," he meant that if sunk the crew and passengers should be murdered to a man. But why? So that the German Government should be able to state upon its honor that they had not been sunk at all, and that, therefore, no reparation need be made to Argentina. If the honor and good faith of the German Government were not already a matter upon which the case is made up, this would illuminate it. If we did not already know how many things a German diplomat is called upon to do that diplomats from other lands would be insulted at the suspicion of doing, this would illuminate that question, too.

But no such illumination is needed. The illumination that was needed was on the part Sweden is playing in the war, and this, too, is fortunately lit up with a blinding glare by the revelation of what has been going on in Buenos Aires, with its inevitable implication that similar things have been going on in other capitals where Swedish and German diplomats can meet. That Germany was capable of using the sacred immunity of a diplomat's correspondence for the purpose of forwarding sailing dates to waiting submarines we already knew; it had been demonstrated in Norway. But that these unsuspecting ships were being betrayed to their fate by the medium of the carefully respected diplomatic correspondence of Sweden we did not know. Now that we know it, much about Germany's uncanny knowledge of what goes on in other countries is clear to us.

Of course, the unfortunate Minister in Buenos Aires who forwarded LUXBURG'S frightful communications under cover of his own sacred diplomatic character will be made a scapegoat. There is no legal evidence as yet which involves the Swedish Government. But international courtesy cannot be stretched to the point of endangering the Allies' cause or the lives of their sailors. The Allies may have to accept Sweden's forthcoming protestations that she knew nothing of what was going on in her legation at Buenos Aires. But they should insist, since these unfortunate accidents happen, that Sweden consent to forego during the rest of the war the international courtesy by which her diplomatic correspondence is allowed to pass the censorship. Too many queer things have been happening. The British Government has already had occasion to warn Sweden, and this time there should be no more warnings. If Sweden should feel humiliated by this plain intimation that she cannot be trusted, she has invited the humiliation.

As for Argentina, her education on the subject of German faith is progressing. She is at present in about that stage of negotiation with Germany that we were at the time the Arabic was sunk, but events like this may hurry the process.

"WHAT WILL HAPPEN THEN?"

"Some people seem to imagine," says Sir EDWARD CARSON, "that we "have only to conclude a treaty with "Germany and all will be well. But I "should like to ask what is to happen "then."

If we conclude a treaty with the present Germany, unrepentant, glorying in the things that have horrified the rest of the world for three years, and still yielding implicit obedience to the men who ordered those things, it is perfectly certain "what is to happen then." If the treaty calls for disarmament, no nation will disarm until Germany has disarmed, for none will be so simple as to take her word; and Germany will not disarm. Whatever Germany may be pledged to do by the treaty, no nation will have any expectation of her doing it unless it is to her interest. The terms of the treaty will be dead from the moment it is signed.

The only thing gained will be the stoppage of the war. Immediately upon that every nation in the world will begin to increase its armament in preparation for Germany's certain and inevitable renewal of the war. Conscription will become a permanent feature of the life of every nation from Canada to Chile, and from Scotland to Greece, and from India to China, and from Egypt to South Africa. To support these permanent armies every nation will have to resort to the levying of undreamed-of taxes, which will have to be kept up and increased from year to year, until the tax-gatherer takes most of the profits of capital and the wage of labor, and by reason of these conditions the cost of living will increase proportionately.

But the guarding of the nations against Germany's active military assaults will be only a part of its necessary preparation. They will be on guard also against her intrigues. They have learned to dread these no less than her arms. Each nation, knowing that the others are filled with German spies and domestic traitors who are tempting them to align themselves with Germany in her next war, will be watching not only Germany but the others. Intrigues will be suspected where they do not exist, and they will exist where they are not suspected. Since nations which succumb to Germany's temptations adopt Germany's rules of conduct, the good faith of no nation will be safe from suspicion. The world will be in a constant ferment of suspicion, and spies and traitors will have their millennium. That is what is to happen next. And yet, in the face of this, Germany pretends that the demand that she abandon the system which thus menaces the world is an insolent interference with her home affairs, a thing with which outsiders have no concern.

GARYITE AND ANTI-GARYITE TAMMANY.

Judge HYLAN, emerging from too long a silence, clings tenderly to "the little red schoolhouse" where his youth was nourished, and points a full hand of scorn at the Gary plan and the Rockefeller Foundation. As these demon forms will be on hand, through a campaign not yet begun, for the Judge to shake accusing locks and fingers at, today THE TIMES will content itself with doing a favor, two favors, in fact, to the Brooklyn friend of the people.

Does he know that, before the Rockefeller Foundation was revealed in all its plutocratic ugliness as the guardian of the Gary plan, the United States Steel Corporation filled that loathly office?

Does he know that the appropriation granted by the Board of Estimate on July 3 for extending the Gary plan to nine more Bronx schoolhouses was voted for by Borough President CONNOLLY of Queens and Borough President VAN NAME of Richmond? Until Tammany officials have learned to respect the Tammany platform, what can Judge HYLAN, discordant himself already with another Tammany candidate, do? Will nobody get up a complete Tammany concordance?

THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

Secretary McADOO in his statement before the House Committee on Ways and Means stated with convincing clearness the sufficient reason for making the forthcoming issue of emergency bonds subject to the income super-tax. The normal rate will not apply to incomes derived from these bonds, but interest received from them would be counted as part of the taxpayers' incomes to which all rates higher than the normal rate are applicable. "The proposed limited exemption "tion is not discrimination against the "rich," said Mr. McADOO. "They "will share with people of modest "means the benefit of exemption from "normal taxes. They will not, how"ever, be able to obtain through the "purchase of Government bonds ex"emption from the burdens incident to "the established policy of the United "States of imposing taxes on an as"cending scale graduated according to "the means of the taxpayer."

It was inevitable that sooner or later war bonds would be made subject to the income tax. As the war proceeded and the volume of bonds increased, exemption from the tax would have been a cause of just complaint and it would have cut off a very considerable source of revenue from the Government. The Liberty bonds were very largely taken by persons of moderate means; subscriptions in sums of $10,000 or less aggregated $1,296,684,850. Mr. McADOO points out that "the field "of the great middle class and the "well-to-do people of moderate means "was barely touched, and the belief is "that 4 per cent. bonds exempt from "the normal tax will appeal much "more strongly to such people than "did the first Liberty bonds." With successive bond issues there will be large holdings of these securities by persons of considerable means. It would be unjust and inequitable to exempt them from higher income taxes.

The new bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent., and holders of the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds will have the option of converting them into the 4 per cent. bonds. All the small holders of the Liberty bonds will naturally exercise that option, as the tax exemption is without value to them. Large bondholders can, if they wish, retain the 3½ per cent. and escape the income tax. Their number is not great, and their aggregate holding is only a small part of the $2,000,000,000 issue.

In the debate which preceded the passing of the Bond bill by the House, Speaker CLARK took the floor to argue in favor of what he called a "fifty-fifty arrangement" for financing the war; that is, 50 per cent. of taxes and 50 per cent. of bonds. We may judge the wisdom of this policy by considering its effect. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, after deducting receipts under existing laws, will be $10,448,871,000, from which the $2,000,000,000 of bonds already issued may be deducted, leaving substantially $8,500,000,000 to be provided for. Speaker CLARK'S "arrangement" would make it necessary for Congress to impose taxes of more than $4,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year. If the Speaker will consult the members of the Ways and Means Committee, hard beset in their effort to find sources of taxation yielding $2,500,000,000, he will, we are confident, be moved to doubt the practicability, if not the wisdom, of his plan. Great Britain in the fourth year of the war raises only 26 per cent. of its revenues by taxation, our other allies a much smaller percentage.

Senator McCUMBER, in discussing the income tax rates, said that if he were opposed to the war and wanted to make it unpopular, he "would make "the taxation just as heavy as possi"ble and have it all paid this year." Speaker CLARK is not enthusiastic about the war, but we must assume that he is enthusiastic about the United States of America, and he must know that the policy he advocates would be ruinous. The duration of the war can hardly be guessed at. The Government must be in a position to raise great sums for its prosecution every year while it lasts. To take $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 from the people by taxation each year would dry up innumerable large sources of revenue and bond subscriptions and produce a stagnation of business. Wealth in the hands of those earning it is not put in barrels to be kept in cellars, it is reinvested productively, it creates more wealth, and it is by the uninterrupted production of wealth in the country that the Treasury can be in a position to meet the immense requirements of the war. "I am opposed to loading "this war debt onto succeeding gen"erations," says Speaker CLARK, but it is for the benefit of succeeding generations as well as for our own benefit that the war expense is incurred. Will not coming generations be altogether willing to pay the costs of the war which saved them from the perils of enslavement to Germany? That argument is so shallow and worthless that it is surprising to see it advanced even by an opponent of war. Secretary McADOO believes that these bonds will be redeemed within thirty years. A great part of the present generation will pay certainly its full share of the taxes levied for paying off the debt.

The House has passed the Bond bill, the Senate has defeated the extreme profits tax proposals of LA FOLLETTE, JOHNSON, and the other obstructionists.

With the demonstration that the obstructionists are impotent for anything but delay, Congress will be able to carry into speedy enactment the Bond bill and the Tax bill. There is no possible reason why the program of legislation before Congress should not be speedily completed and adjournment reached. The President, as is known, will welcome an adjournment, and the country will learn with satisfaction that the session is ended.

HYPNOTIZED.

The first procedure of the Reichstag, the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger informs us, will be to send "a fitting answer to WILSON." Whether the answer will be fitting or not depends on the point of view. Vorwärts does not think it would be fitting to answer "that WILSON is a rascal and that "America is corrupt," which is what it apprehends the Lokal-Anzeiger has in mind. It may be fitting in the heated minds of the Pan-Germans, but it is evident that the "ravings" of Mr. WILSON are, for some strange reason, beginning to attract serious attention among other Germans, and even, impossible as it seems, to influence their judgment. Else why does the Hamburger Nachrichten complain that "WILSON has apparently hypnotized" the Erzberger majority in the Reichstag Main Committee? True, it says this only to argue that the Erzberger majority is really a minority, so far as the opinion of the German people is concerned, and this may be true for anything we know; but when before now did any influential German minority become "hypnotized" by the arguments of an enemy in arms against the German Government, and how far is that hypnotism going to spread, and how long will it take its spreading to become dangerous?

The German mind is a queer machine, but it must certainly have some things in common with other minds, and it must be that in time that mind will begin to doubt a policy which always replies to argument with epithets. ERZBERGER and his followers, like Vorwärts and its followers, have German minds, and yet they doubt that policy so vociferously that the Nachrichten thinks them "hypnotized." Other Germans are going to be hypnotized in the same way; this black magic of the President's has not yet finished its wicked work. Surely the Nachrichten may take comfort out of the fact that thousands of Hamburgers attended a meeting at which they protested "like a hurricane" against "WILSON'S hypocritical criticism," and no doubt thousands more feel the same way about it; but what of the thousands who did not attend the meeting, and who pondered uncomfortably, as ERZBERGER and Vorwärts have pondered uncomfortably, over the President's words and the insistent question whether, after all, he may not be telling the truth? And if there were no such pondering thousands in Hamburg, but only pondering hundreds, who is going to measure the rate at which those hundreds will increase as the dreaded fourth Winter of war comes nearer?

"A fitting answer to WILSON" would be one which would not merely hurl at him the scorn and anger of German loyalism, but one which would disarm these oddly potent words of his, one which would shatter his spell, one which would paralyze his hypnotizing hands. The danger is not that the stalwarts will not be indignant enough, but that the hypnotized will stay hypnotized and increase in numbers. A fitting answer will be one which will answer the President's declaration that the obstacle to peace is the inability of other nations to take the Kaiser's word, and that when that obstacle is removed the German people can have peace. Until that declaration is answered hypnotism will grow, and voices "like a hurricane" will roar against its growth in vain.

THE RED CROSS ABROAD.

Chairman HENRY P. DAVISON'S report to the American people on the activities of the American Red Cross in Europe should be read by everybody who can get it, in order to gain an idea of the great scope of that institution's work. The comprehensive nature of its care for our soldiers abroad and for the war sufferers in France is, if not fully understood, at least imagined by most people; but its labors reach into many other lands, of whose great needs we have had no more than a hint.

For instance, we have heard much of Belgium and little of Armenia, yet Armenia is far the greater sufferer. The Davison report, which says that nearly a million Armenians were massacred or driven to death in 1915 and the remainder deported "into the des"ert regions where self-support was "impossible"; that 500,000 Greeks have been deported after them; that in one town there is a call "to provide for 10,000 fatherless children," and that 2,000,000 people in Western Asia are saved from death only by the constant aid of the American Red Cross, gives an idea of tragedies even greater than Belgium's. Serbia, with four-fifths of her army gone and her civilian population "harried over the face of Europe," is another appalling picture. But everywhere the American Red Cross follows hard on the track of ruin, and is not distracted from the rescue by the vast demands imposed on it by America's entry into the war. The report gives an illuminating idea of the way in which American organizing skill rises above the emergency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Language Lessons in School. From several parts of the country come reports that the local educational authorities have stopped the teaching of the German language in the public schools. This has been done even in Hoboken, where, by people whose knowledge of that city's population is as far from up to date as are most of the jokes made about it, the assumption survives that Hoboken, if not exactly a German city, is ruled by men of German birth or descent, and sure on that account to insist on the retention of German in the public school curriculum.

For adequate reasons, the news that any American city has ceased to waste, and worse than waste, the time of its public school teachers and its public school pupils in order to give the latter what is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if not in 999 out of 1,000, an entirely worthless smattering of German, might be commended as indicative of increasing intelligence in that community. It is somewhat to be regretted, however, that in so many places the reform has been made as a sort of war measure and evidences hostility to a country with which the United States is at war rather than a realization of the fact that to teach any foreign language whatever in the public schools is a serious mistake, nowhere committed with any better excuse than that it gratifies the racial vanity of a greater or less number of parents.

Really to learn German would be not less useful to young Americans now than it was in the past or will be in the future. The war has not decreased any value that German literature ever possessed, and to speak, write, and understand German remains an accomplishment about as desirable as like facility in any other foreign language and more desirable than in the case of many that could be mentioned. The one sound argument is against studying any such language in the lower grades of our public schools. For the great majority of the children attending them, those grades must give all the formal education they will ever get, and it is vitally important that their scanty opportunities should be utilized to distinctly practical advantage.

It is a curious and significant truth that those who advocate the teaching of one or another foreign language in the public schools are themselves competent to give their children better instruction in the only language that interests them than they could possibly get in any school, no matter how good.

His Division Really a Delusion. Among the more impassioned of the statesmen who opposed and defeated the confirmation of Mr. PERKINS as President of the State Food Commission was Senator WAGNER, leader of the Democratic minority, and the argument he emphasized most was the somewhat disquieting one that in his opinion 98 per cent. of the producers of foodstuffs in this State believed Mr. PERKINS to be antagonistic to their interests.

Whether the Senator spoke from exact knowledge or just made a courageous guess is a question to which there is no available answer of demonstrable accuracy, but, judging from the fact that the other opponents of the Governor's choice found no fault with his statement, it can safely be concluded that they, too, were of the same mind, and certainly none of them manifested any more than he an appreciation of the possibility that the consumers of foodstuffs are even more numerous than the producers, and that they also have "interests" not altogether unworthy of consideration in times like these.

Senator WAGNER and his co-workers in the Senate apparently did not realize that they had divided the inhabitants of the State into two classes, and had done a serious ill-service to the class for which alone they seemed to be concerned. So divide us they did, however, and the disservice lies in their obvious implication that the interests of the two classes are different and adverse. If that were true it would not be judicious to admit it in regard to either, but it is not true except on the lamentably short-sighted theory that only immediate profits are worthy of thought, and that it is the right, and even the duty, of producer and consumer alike each to exploit the other to the extent of his present ability, regardless of future consequences to both.

That theory is not accepted by the truly wise any more than it is by the truly virtuous. Far preferable to it from every standpoint higher than the one formulated in the mean phrase, "business is business," is the theory that the real interests of all good citizens are the same, that for prosperity long to continue it must be shared with a fairly close approach to equity between consumers and producers, and that any ruthless exploitation of either class by the other will in the end be ruinous to those who are guilty of it.

Arguing for Further Exemptions. A plea of no little force is made by THEODORE HOUGH, Dean of the Medical Department of Virginia University, in favor of extending to first year students in the medical schools the exemption from immediate draft into the army that already has been accorded to students more advanced in their studies. Dr. HOUGH recognized and admitted the danger that to do this might turn the medical schools into a safe asylum for a greater or less number of "slackers," but he contended that the risk could be avoided, or at any rate made negligible, by limiting the added exemption to students who had declared their intention to study medicine before the United States entered the war.

Only in this way, he insisted, could the medical schools be saved from losing all their students as soon as the present classes are graduated, and, as nobody knows how long the war is going to last, that prospect is not to be contemplated with composure, either as regards our armies or the civilian population.

The problem, however, is not thus easily to be solved. Even if Dr. HOUGH'S suggestion—and it is a good suggestion—were followed, the evil day, the possible coming of which with reason disquiets him, would be postponed only a single year. That is something, and probably it would be enough, but there still might come a perilous break in the oncoming procession of physicians and surgeons.

Perhaps the solution of the problem lies in admitting to the medical schools only those students who, in the judgment of experts, are fitted to achieve professional success, and whose good faith is a matter of high probability.

A Merchant Marine Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Boston Herald recently I read an article entitled "New Marine Flag Designed by Bostonian." Now that we have finally awakened to the realization that we need a merchant marine, and are fairly on the way to have it, it naturally follows that we should have a flag to symbolize it.

Judging from the description, this flag, "a white background, on which is shown the national shield in full colors, red, white, and blue, supported by a blue anchor," would suggest a fairly attractive design, although I would favor, instead of the anchor, either the shield alone or the shield surmounted by the American eagle, which, aside from its ever-striking effect, might symbolize the winging of American trade throughout the world, and would be decidedly more appropriate and a better design, embodying in it also that psychological something which the spread eagle of America always inspires.

The eagle is a national symbol, the anchor may be and often is used by any little yacht club, and savors more of a local club flag than of a national emblem.

The description of the article goes on to say that the new shield on this new flag is flanked on the left with the letters "U S A," and on the right by "S B," (Shipping Board.) This seems to me about as ill-planned an idea for a national merchant marine flag as could be imagined.

First of all a flag is a symbol. Then why label it? If it cannot be flown enough so as to be recognized throughout the seas, then we would better not have it at all—at least, we might have the good taste and a sense of the fitness of things to refrain from labeling it—classing it with the title flag of every steamboat company. Britain does not feel the necessity of plastering signboard letters on her symbol of merchant marine; neither should we. It detracts from its dignity. Furthermore, for what reason should the flag of our merchant marine embody the letters "S B" (Shipping Board) or represent any board or commission?

CHARLES W. FURLONG.

Boston, Sept. 5, 1917.

HARVEST IN FLANDERS.

In Flanders fields the crosses stand—
Strange harvest for a fertile land!—
Where once the wheat and barley grew,
With scarlet poppies running through.
This year the poppies bloom to greet
Not oats nor barley nor white wheat,
But only crosses, row by row,
Where stalwart reapers used to go.

In Flanders fields no women sing,
As once they sang, at harvesting.
No men now come with scythes to mow
The little crosses, row by row.
The poppies wonder why the men
And women do not come again!

In Flanders, at the wind's footfall,
The crosses do not bend at all,
As wheat and barley used to do
Whenever wind went running through.
The poppies wonder when they see
The crosses stand so rigidly!

O God, to whom all men must bring
What they have done, for reckoning,
At harvest time what byre or bin
Have you to put these crosses in?—
What word, for men who marched to sow
Not wheat, but crosses, row by row?

Alas! Our tears can never bring
The men who came here harvesting
And come no more! We do not know
What way the singing women go.
Their songs all still! But crosses stand
Row after row in Flanders land!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

GERMAN CHARACTER IN PATRIOTIC SONGS.

The Kind of People We Have to Deal With Shown in These Expressions of National Temper.

By GEORGE H. McKNIGHT,
Department of English, Ohio State University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inability of the German mind to comprehend the motives of other nations has been the subject of frequent remark of late, most recently in an editorial article of THE TIMES. Is this inability peculiar to German people? Is it not at least equaled by American inability to understand the state of mind of the German people? Blame for the war has been laid at the door of the German Government. But one should remember that the German Government from the start has been supported by the German people with almost fanatical devotion. Are the German people all that we are disposed to assume them to be? Has President Wilson real ground for optimism in hoping to enlist the support of the German people against its autocratic Government? It is not well to be unduly pessimistic in this matter, but it is important for Americans to realize that the German people not only have economic interests at stake but that the whole purpose of the war, so incomprehensible from an American point of view, is quite in keeping with German ideals and German aspirations.

Mr. Gerard, in a recent installment of his serial publication, devotes a paragraph to an explanation of the German character. The explanation, which is none too subtle, he finds in the quality and the amount of the foods consumed by the Germans. Meat-eating peoples, he points out, prevail over vegetarians, although whom he has in mind as vegetarians he neglects to indicate. The true key to an understanding of German character is hardly to be found in the nature and amount of German food, but rather in the nature of the ideals upon which Germans are nourished.

That German ideals are not American ideals is evident in the patriotic songs of the two peoples. Apropos of the community singing in the stadium of City College in New York, a well-known American singer, quoted in THE TIMES of Aug. 20, remarks: "One can but notice the difference in the German and American spirits as emphasized by these two crowds" (the American chorus and a similar chorus in Berlin.) She proceeds to draw a contrast between the American songs, such as "Love's Lullaby" and "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and the German songs, "every one of which carried the boast of Germany's prowess and the threat of destruction to the enemies of the Fatherland." An acquaintance with the ritual of song which forms so important a feature of German festal gatherings aids greatly in arriving at an understanding of the German spirit. The official kommersbuch, which on convivial occasions serves a use like that of the hymn book in church service, is known through the length and breadth of Germany. Its contents include hundreds of songs of great variety, formal drinking songs, homely folk-songs, songs celebrating the joys, the frolics of student life, or lamenting the departure of care-free days. But among these songs no note is so dominant as the patriotic. Amid the perfervid enthusiasm of the kommers the participant voices his love of Fatherland and his aspirations for its future. Many of these songs express the old Germanic virtues, love of honor, truth, freedom. But there is another distinct note, that of exultation in victory, the sense of Germany's destiny. "Deutschland über Alles" is but the best known of many songs by which national feeling is kept at fever heat not only by the extravagance of the sentiment expressed, but by the vehement force which characterizes the singing. "Hail to thee, thou land so great and holy, before all others in this round globe" forms one refrain. A super-religious ecstasy finds expression in the words. "O Fatherland, how strong and gentle, how majestic dost thou stand there! thou image of God, high and fair, hail to thee, Germania; like the thunder of the waves our oath ascends to heaven; we stand as one man for Kaiser and kingdom." Americans who wish to comprehend the German spirit will do well to put these extravagant words beside those of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

What is the source of this peculiarly German quality of thought and feeling? Is it something new, peculiarly modern? Quite the contrary. Racial traits are remarkably permanent. In the quality of German patriotic song and in the quality of German word and German deed in the course of the war is to be recognized a quality which pervades German literature of the earliest period. The "iron hand" laid on Belgium has its parallel in early Teutonic story. Alboin, the Lombard King, looking over the lovely plains of Northern Italy, exclaims: "Thou garden of God, henceforth thou shalt be a German land! If thou dost not grant me a willing peace, I will weld about my brow for my crown an iron band." Heroic independence of fate is common to early Teutonic spirit and to the modern German philosophy. "Fate," says the Teutonic Beowulf, "often saves a man if his courage suffices." "Whoever objects against fate ought better to object against himself. A firm will commands fate," says General von Ludendorff.

The essentially Germanic quality of the German spirit has in recent times become more accentuated on account of the discarding of the ideals of chivalry by the German. Chivalry, never indigenous to German soil, did not take deep root there, and has in recent times been more and more supplanted by ideals that are genuinely Germanic, *echt deutsch*. German thought has revolted more and more from what it regards as the forced virtues of chivalry, which it brands as romantic or sentimental. "The only sane basis of a great State," says Bismarck, "is a healthy egoism, not romanticism."

Christianity itself has of late been overwhelmed by the wave of genuinely Germanic. Heine represents the old gods upon the advent of Christianity as retiring underground. Mr. Zangwill has recently quoted from Heine the prophetic words in which he "figured the German philosopher evoking the demoniac energies of old pantheism, wakening the ancient Teutonic battle madness and rousing Thor from his thousand-year sleep to shatter the Gothic cathedrals with his giant hammer, and to send the old German thunder—der deutsche Donner—crashing as naught ever crashed before in the history of the world." Remarkably prophetic words! The Germanic Thor is once more the god of the Germans. Listen to the words of the poet Felix Dahn, "Since then it is the joyous German right, land to win with the hammer. We are of the Hammer-god's race and mean to inherit his world empire."

Chivalrous virtues have been frankly discarded for virtues (?) more genuinely German. The Christian God has been dethroned by the Germanic Thor. Racial traits have reasserted themselves, and the German reverts to the spirit of the Germanic pagan past.

How is one to explain the preservation of the pure Teutonic strain in Germany? Teutonic races outside of Germany, and, to a certain extent, Scandinavia, have for the most part become separated from their racial traditions. The descendants of the Vandals, the Goths, the Lombards, the Franks have preserved little that will serve to connect them with their Teutonic origins. The Anglo-Saxons also have absorbed so many foreign elements as to make it difficult in their descendants to detect the purely Germanic strain. Not so the Germans. Various are the means by which they have kept awake the old spirit. Teutonic antiquities has been a subject of study pursued with fervor in German universities. Not only the song of Hildebrand and the song of the Niebelungs have been intensively studied, but Anglo-Saxon poems, Scandinavian sagas, and Latin histories have been searched for light on the Teutonic past. Nor has this Germanic love remained the exclusive property of scholars. The old stories, garnered from various sources, have been retold by German poets in versions which are said to "exert an indescribable magic on the spirits of German youth," and gathered into collections intended to "sow the seed of love of the Fatherland." "To us Germans," says the poet, "there comes from these old tales comfort and hope. So long as we hold fast to these with faith, no enemy's hand may reach to our fair fields. As an inheritance remains to us the treasure of our old poetry."

The spirit of the Teutonic past is kept alive in Germany not only in these jealously guarded memories, but in the products of the German artists who draw their inspiration from the same racial sources. The Swiss painter Böcklin, whose popularity in Germany is hardly more remarkable than his failure to win general popularity elsewhere, suits German taste because he expresses German feelings, feelings that in earlier times created belief in dwarfs and elves and nixies. Wagner, too, in story material, in verse form, in symbolic meaning, and, more than all, perhaps, in his music, expresses a spirit that is German. His music, says Mr. Zangwill, "sends the old racial memories vibrating through his fellow-Teuton's soul, deep calling unto deep." Modern German philosophy also unfolds ideas already implicit in early Germanic literature. In Hagen of the Niebelungen Lied may we not see embodied many of the elements of Nietzsche's philosophy?

Much of all this sounds strange to the American ear. Here there is little to do with American ideals of freedom and equality, with the American virtues of love and service. Is it not evident that the American is as far from understanding the German people as the German is from understanding the American people? In forming our judgment of what may be expected from the German people, we must not forget that the character of a people is largely determined by the ideals upon which it is nourished and that German racial ideals are not American ideals.

GEORGE H. McKNIGHT.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Sept. 3, 1917.

WHY STUDY GERMAN?

Its Usefulness Held to Have Increased with the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mistaken patriotism which is trying to eliminate the German language and literature from our schools is, to say the least, short-sighted. It is another outcropping of our national fault of self-sufficiency which when detected in other nationalities we call provincialism. Its exponents, whether they know it or not, are in the same category with those who still believe that we are foolishly mixing in a European brawl that is no business of ours. It is time such people waked up to the fact that we are now and henceforth shall be next-door neighbors to all Europe.

Lest I be misunderstood let me say right here that I am not pro-German. My interest in this matter is not therefore that of a German propagandist, but is a purely scientific one. For that matter, I can't see that the present world crisis should have anything to do with language study except to enhance the value of the study of all foreign languages. America has lagged behind in acquiring the ability to talk with the foreigner in his own tongue. If that foreigner is our enemy, all the more reason why we should not lose the advantage of reading his dispatches and diaries, interrogating prisoners at the front, eavesdropping at sap ends, &c., without the need of an interpreter. It would be an unquestionable gain if every soldier in the Entente trenches understood German. Germany has profited by having a large per cent. of her men conversant with French and English.

But viewed from any angle the reasons are equally cogent. To discard the knowledge of a foreign language is to throw away the key to a great storehouse. It was Basil Gildersleeve, I believe, who was wont to say that a knowledge of German is to the scholar what clean linen is to the gentleman—no particular honor to have it but a disgrace to be without it. If this was true before the war—and allowing for the extravagance of the epigram, it was—it will be doubly so from now on, for the war has not arrested thought but stimulated it. However, no appeal need be made to the scientist and scholar. He knows that if German ceased to be spoken it would still be worth while to learn the dead language. It is to the uninitiated, who are hesitating as to the utility of German for any purpose, that I would like to point out the following:

The German people is one of the most important industrially in the world. They reached this prominence in a remarkably short time and in the face of keen competition. The war, while crippling their resources, has but developed a greater ability to combat difficulties and solve knotty problems. Is it probable that any outcome of the war will keep them out of the world's commerce for long? If the Entente should boycott them, there is every evidence that the United States will not, hence the commercial relations of the two countries will be livelier than ever.

Or again, is it probable that a country of more than 60,000,000 inhabitants, situated as favorably in the midst of Europe as Germany is, the heir of great musical, literary, and artistic traditions, will cease to count in the world's civilization? The dropping of German in the schools will doubtless be more or less common here and there over the country. The students will suffer in the long run, not Germany. Is it not a pity that these well meaning but foolish patriots can't apply their zeal more sensibly and efficiently toward the winning of the war?

E. W. PUCKETT.

Columbia University, Sept. 5, 1917.

SENATE WILL PASS WAR TAX BILL TODAY

Fewer Than Ten Members Expected to be Recorded Against the Measure.

A LAW WITHIN TWO WEEKS

House Ready to Agree to Senate Increases in Excess Profits Levy and Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A final vote on the $2,500,000,000 War Revenue bill, which has been before Congress since May 25, will be taken tomorrow by the Senate under the general consent agreement made ten days ago. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, sponsor for the measure, anticipates that the bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority.

As the lineup of the Senate appeared tonight, it is regarded as likely that fewer than ten Senators will vote against the measure. The opposition, which two weeks ago threatened the defeat of the bill, has melted away because of the concessions made by the Finance Committee in heavy increases upon income taxes and excess war profits.

The Senate will vote tomorrow first on the proposed tax on coffee, sugar, and tea, which in the bill embraces an aggregate levy of $86,000,000. Senator La Follette and other radicals will fight to throw out this entire levy. If successful, the aggregate yield of the bill would be cut down to $2,414,000,000. But Senate leaders backing the measure on both sides of the chamber asserted tonight that there appeared to be not the slightest chance of these taxes being thrown out.

Another fight is to come tomorrow in an effort to eliminate the McKellar amendment, tentatively adopted last week by the Senate, to establish a zone system for second-class mail matter, running from 1 cent to 8 cents a pound. This, if passed by the Senate, would yield approximately $15,000,000.

The Senate is to start to vote at 4 o'clock, and it is expected that it will take less than half an hour to dispose of the bill. After its passage the bill will go to joint conference of House and Senate, where the changes made from the measure as originally passed by the House will be taken up.

The original House bill has been vastly altered by the Senate, the chief changes being in the excess war profits and income taxes. The House war profits tax—which is now called the excess profits tax in the bill as amended—provided for an aggregate levy of only $550,000,000. This has been increased to $1,060,000,000. The House income tax was approximately $225,000,000, while the Senate has raised this to $842,000,000.

When the House adopted its war profits tax, there was bitter opposition in that body against fixing such a low levy. Sentiment on both sides of the House is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of the drastic increase made in the Senate. This attitude also is said to prevail respecting the income tax increases, so that these two features are expected to be adopted by the House. Senate leaders believed tonight that the bill would be in the hands of the President within two weeks.

Senator Colt of Rhode Island in a speech on the bill yesterday said:

"I wish to state briefly why I am opposed to any higher taxation than is imposed by the pending bill, known as the Finance Committee's substitute. I think this bill goes to the very limit of safety.

"Revenue is raised by taxes and bonds, and the important question here presented is: What percentage of the revenue required should be raised by taxes and what percentage by bonds? This is a fundamental question, because it underlies the business prosperity of the country and the credit of the Government. It may be conceded that it is better to pay as you go, but the question still remains, How far can you pay as you go without an industrial collapse and without impairing the credit of the Government?

"The war may last several years longer, and we may have to resort to increased taxation next year. How can we do this if our industries are crippled and business depressed by too heavy taxes levied this year? The sums raised to carry on this war are of such magnitude that other wars afford a very imperfect guide in the solution of this taxation problem. The best and safest guide which we now have is the experience of England, France and Germany during the last three years, and our country may well profit by their experience. These nations have levied the highest direct taxation which they believed to be safe. In other words, they have solved the problem of determining the amount of revenue which can be raised by taxation without unduly disturbing the business of the country or the credit of the Government.

"We propose in the first year of the war to raise by direct taxation 9 per cent. more than England during the third year of the war, 21 per cent. more than France or Germany, and 27 per cent. more than Canada. In the management of revenue and finance no nation ranks higher than England, and it might therefore be seriously contended that it would not be prudent for this country to exceed her rate of 26 per cent. But, however this may be, it certainly cannot be said, in view of the experience of England, France and Germany, that it would be safe for this country to increase the percentage of taxation beyond 35 3-10 per cent.

"No one can predict the effect which the pending bill will have upon the business of the country. Judging from the experience of England, France, and Germany, who have gone to the limit of taxation, the high taxation imposed by the pending bill may cause a marked disturbance in the general business of the country. Under these circumstances we certainly should not increase this danger by imposing additional taxes. Let us not jeopardize the nation's financial standing in this hour of peril by excessive taxes."

LOOK AHEAD TO ADJOURNMENT

Congress Wants a Breathing Spell Before the Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Passage of the $2,500,000,000 war tax bill late tomorrow by the Senate is the first major item of an adjournment program being framed by Congressional leaders. The adjournment fever is in the air, with general acquiescence in a speeding-up process. Leaders are endeavoring to reconcile the desire at the Capitol and the White House to close the session next month with the President's legislative program, with the soldiers and sailors insurance bill as the principal stumbling block.

Chief features of the program before Congress are:

The War Tax bill, which will go to conference this week and probably to the President within a fortnight.

The $11,500,000,000 War Credits bill, which will be taken up Tuesday by the Senate Finance Committee.

The $4,000,000,000 Deficiency Appropriation bill before the House.

The insurance measure, due to pass the House this week.

The Administration Trading-with-the-Enemy bill, which has passed the House and is awaiting Senate debate Tuesday.

As usual the pre-adjournment congestion is on the Senate side. While the War Tax bill is in conference the Senate hopes to pass the Trading-with-the-Enemy and the $11,000,000,000 War Credits bills, possibly within a fortnight, leaving the insurance measure and the mammoth appropriation bill as the final features.

Senate leaders are endeavoring to secure agreement of Administration leaders to postpone enactment of the insurance bill until December, on the theory that few, if any American soldiers will be actually in the trenches by that time. The President and Secretary McAdoo, however, so far have refused to agree to its postponement and are urging its prompt passage. This may upset hopes of a vacation before the regular December meeting.

Agitation for a general discussion of peace after passage of the tax bill apparently has subsided. None of the Senators who have planned to discuss peace are ready. Senator La Follette is undecided when he will call up his resolution proposing a statement of American peace terms. The President's reply to the Pope's peace note has dissipated interest in peace debate.

RED CROSS TELLS WHERE MILLIONS GO

Chairman Davison Explains Activities of the Organization Since the War Began.

WORK IN FRANCE WIDENS

Plan to Combat Tuberculosis Peril—Nearly $12,500,000 Appropriated for Work in the Allied Countries.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, issued yesterday a report "to the American people concerning the activities of the American Red Cross in Europe since war with Germany was declared." The report is an official summary of a more complete report which will be issued at an early date. The report shows that since May 10, last, the day on which the President created the War Council of the Red Cross, the American organization has appropriated for its work in the countries of the Allies the sum of $12,339,681, this figure including all appropriation up to Aug 31.

"The policy of the Red Cross War Council," the announcement says, "is to report frequently to the American people concerning the use which is being made of all Red Cross money."

The general objects of the Red Cross work in France are described as follows:

1. To establish and maintain hospitals for soldiers in the American Army in France.

2. To establish and maintain canteens, rest houses, recreation huts and other means of supplying the American soldiers with such comforts and recreation as the army authorities may approve.

3. To establish and maintain in France canteens, rest houses, recreation huts and other means of supplying comforts and recreation for the soldiers in the armies of our allies.

4. To distribute hospital equipment and supplies of all kinds to military hospitals for soldiers of the American or allied armies.

5. To engage in civilian relief, including:
(a) The care and education of destitute children.
(b) Care of mutilated soldiers.
(c) Care of sick and disabled soldiers.
(d) Relief work in the devastated areas of France and Belgium, such as furnishing to the inhabitants of these districts agricultural implements, household goods, foods, clothing, and such temporary shelter as will enable them to return to their homes.
(e) To provide relief for and guard against the increase of tuberculosis.

6. To furnish relief for soldiers and civilians held as prisoners by the enemy and to give assistance to such civilians as are returned to France from time to time from the parts of Belgium and France held by the enemy.

7. To supply financial assistance to committees, societies or individuals allied with the American Red Cross and carrying on relief work in Europe.

The War Council has sent to Europe five separate commissions, each composed of representative American citizens, skilled in medical and surgical work, business administration, and in other lines of Red Cross effort. The work and policy of the Red Cross will be determined and guided, Mr. Davison says, by the first hand inquiries and the considered judgment of the members of these commissions.

The report, continuing, says that "by reason of the crucial importance of the work in France" a Red Cross Commission to that country was dispatched as soon as it could be organized after the appointment of the War Council. This commission, at the head of which is Major Grayson. M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has general supervision over the work of the American Red Cross in Europe, and its membership is composed of fourteen leading experts in special lines of work. Each of the other commissions has been selected along similar lines, and the work of all these commissions is either volunteer or is paid by private contributions.

"The effort," the report adds, "has been in accordance with the expressed views of the President of the United States and of the civil and military authorities of France to co-ordinate along helpful lines all relief work being done in France and America."

Concerning the scope of the Red Cross work in behalf of the United States Army the report says:

Scope of Red Cross Efforts.

"The first and supreme object of American Red Cross care is our own army and navy. The American Army in France is received in large reception camps on the coast, and after several weeks of preliminary training the men are sent across the country to permanent training camps back of the firing lines. Along the route followed by the troops the Red Cross has established infirmaries and rest stations, each in charge of an American trained nurse with an American man to assist her.

"Additional infirmaries and rest stations will be established in the near future, and adequate buildings are also being erected wherever needed.

"Canteens are being established by the Red Cross at railway stations where American soldiers on reserve duty or on leave, and those returning to or from duty, may find rest and refreshment. Baths, food, games, and other comforts will be made available at these canteens.

"When American troops start for France the men are given comfort kits. Christmas parcels will be sent over later.

"The War Council has appropriated $100,000 for medical research work in France.

"To be able to do its work without delay, the Red Cross is establishing warehouses at different points of importance in the French theatre of war. An appropriation of $500,000 has been voted to establish this service and provide its first stock of supplies.

"In response to a cable from the commission in France, the War Council appropriated $1,500,000 to purchase foodstuff to be sent to France.

"It has also appropriated $1,000,000 for the purchase of supplies in France; all for use in the hospital supply service.

"Near the firing line the Red Cross is establishing field canteens. Extending the work already begun by the French Red Cross, it will provide one of these canteens for every corps of the French Army, and as well later for the American Army.

"To carry out these plans the War Council has made appropriations of about $700,000 which will establish the canteens and maintain them for about three months. Much of the equipment will be supplied by the French Army.

"A Red Cross transportation service, through the co-operation of the French, British, and Italian Govenments, the United States Shipping Board, and the leading steamship and railroad companies, has been established to handle the vast quantities of medical and relief supplies now being shipped almost daily to France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, and other belligerent countries.

"The Red Cross will have cargo space on every steamer chartered by the United States Shipping Board. Army transports also will carry Red Cross supplies."

"In advance of the fighting forces the United States sent to the European battlefields six base hospitals organized during the last year by the Red Cross—the first United States Army organization sent to Europe. These were sent at the request of the British Commission.

"More than a dozen base hospitals organized by the American Red Cross are now seeing active service in France, and others are rapidly being made ready for foreign service. Each of these base hospitals has a staff of 22 physicians, two dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, and 150 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps. Before war was declared, twenty-six of these units had been formed and 47 are now ready for service. It costs at least $75,000 to equip a base hospital with beds, blankets, sterilizers, operating tables, tents, dental outfits, automobiles, and kitchens."

500,000 White Plague Victims.

One of the most important undertakings of the Red Cross in France is to combat the tuberculosis peril. The report says that at the present time 500,000 persons are afflicted with tuberculosis as a direct result of the war, and that "scientific efforts to control the spread of the malady are not only of supreme concern to France herself but they are of great importance in making France healthy for our own troops." All work is being done under the general administration of the French Government and by French people.

For the relief of wounded and sick French soldiers and their families the American Red Cross has appropriated $1,000,000, and the organization has made plans to take care temporarily of the hundreds of thousands of destitute refugees in France. The report cites the French Ministry of the Interior as authority for the statement that these refugees number about 400,000, but adds that "there is reason to think that the number is much larger."

Budget of Expenditures.

The following summary, covering the financial part of the Red Cross's great undertakings, concludes the report:

"The budget for expenditures in France to cover the period until Nov. 1, 1917, prepared by J. H. Perkins, Director of the Department of Military Affairs, Red Cross Commission in France, is for a total expenditure of $1,773,250. This covers work for the United States Army, surgical dressings, equipment and operation of diet kitchens, canteens, American Red Cross Motor Ambulance service, hospital expenses, &c.

"The budget of the Department of Civilian Relief in France, prepared by Homer Folks, Director of the Red Cross Department of Civil Affairs in France, up to Nov. 1, 1917, calls for $2,190,353.

"The budget of the Department of Administration in Paris, prepared by Carl Taylor, Director of Administration, up to Nov. 1, 1917, calls for $115,700.

"The budget of the Planning Department, prepared by George B. Ford, Director, up to Nov. 1, 1917, calls for $3,890.

"General appropriations have also been made, amounting in all to $10,692,601. They cover hospital supplies, foodstuffs, transportation supplies and motors, building material, machinery, medical research, child welfare work, clothing, American Ambulance Hospital expenses, nurses, &c.

"Before appropriations are recommended by the French Commission they are carefully prepared by the Director of the particular department concerned. They are then considered by a Finance Committee, consisting of Major Murphy, Chairman; J. H. Perkins, H. H. Harjes, H. O. Beatty, Carl Taylor, Homer Folks, William Endicott, and Ralph Preston. Three of this committee constitute a quorum, and every appropriation reported must receive the consent of all present.

"Most of those in charge, for the Red Cross, of the work in France are giving their own time and paying their own expenses. A special fund of $100,000 has also been privately contributed to meet expenses of members of the French Commission unable to pay their own way."

The appropriations made for use in Europe, outside of France, covering drugs and medical supplies, relief funds, and expenses, are reported as follows:

For Russia	$322,780.87
For Rumania	247,000.00
For Italy	210,000.00
For Serbia	222,500.00
For England	8,800.00
For Armenia	600,000.00
Other appropriations	36,000.00

The total appropriations by the War Council for Red Cross work in Europe are as follows:

In France	$10,692,601.00
Outside of France	1,647,080.87
Grand total	$12,339,681.87

Some of the European appropriations are to cover a full year, but the greater part, the report adds, will have been spent by November of this year.

OUR DOCTORS TO AID FRENCH CIVILIANS

Red Cross Will Put Them in Villages Throughout the American Army Zone.

CO-ORDINATED RELIEF PLANS

Major Murphy and Heads of Private Organizations Outline Work Under Army Control.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—As a part of the plan to give immediate help to France through the agency of the American Red Cross, arrangements are now being made to install American doctors in every village of appreciable size within the zone of the American Army. In most instances Red Cross nurses will also be distributed among such villages. It has been found in many cases that the only doctors living in a town or a village have been taken into the army, and, in numerous cases, killed in action.

The work is being done in connection with and under the direction of American Army surgeons, a number of whom will themselves become resident physicians. An effort will be made to better conditions among the French civil population in this way, and also to make certain that the American zone is kept in the best possible sanitary condition.

There has been necessarily much neglect in the villages where only old women and children have been left to care for the affairs of the community, every able-bodied man having been called into the army or into some branch of the national service. The task of making good the deficit thus caused is a big one, but the American medical services are well equipped to take care of it, and the Red Cross has promised every possible aid in the way of supplies, doctors, and nurses.

Plans Co-ordination of Relief.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Difficulties which confront relief work in France and the advantages of co-ordination of effort by all the agencies engaged are outlined in a joint statement issued here by Major Grayson L. P. Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, and a number of prominent American men and women who have been conducting private relief organizations of their own.

Among the signers are Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Joseph A. Blake, Mrs. E. W. Shurtleff, Walter V. R. Berry, Mrs. C. K. Austin, John Gardner Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, Mrs. R. W. Bliss, Miss Anna Murray Vail, Mrs. Charles R. Scott, and Mrs. Philip P. Berard. Signing with Major Murphy for the Red Cross were James H. Perkins, Homer Folks, William Endicott, Winslow S. Pierce, and Carl Taylor.

The statement begins with a warm tribute to the wonderful work done in France and Belgium by private initiative and private organizations, but points out that America's entry into the war has greatly altered the situation. This work, it continued, has been both necessary and well done, and no new organization entering the field has the right to take any action to diminish the credit due. It must be recognized, however, that certain difficulties have arisen requiring new machinery, and "only by pooling interests can we accomplish the necessary results."

The statement then recites the difficulties confronting all relief work as the fourth winter of the war approaches, mentioning more specifically ocean and land transportation.

Difficulties of Transportation.

"Even before the entrance of the United States into the war," it says, "the tonnage available was not sufficient adequately to meet the situation, and the strain put upon that transportation has been enormously increased by the coming of the United States army to France. This, in fact, is the great central factor which compels the new plans, and the controlling element in these plans is and must be the United States Army.

"The army will apportion the available tonnage and railroad transportation as it deems it wise, and in view of this fact it obviously is impossible for the army administration to undertake to deal with the great number of individual relief organizations. It has chosen, and the people of the United States have been requested to consider, the American Red Cross as the central organization through which relief work should be carried on by Americans in this war."

The statement then points out that the United States Army has also recognized the Y. M. C. A. as an essential factor in relief work. It and the Red Cross, therefore, are, properly speaking, Governmental organizations, the statement says, and adds:

"Therefore it has seemed wise to us that the Red Cross should not attempt to use the limited transportation facilities at its command for distribution to points which are determined in America of a large number of individual contributions, but that it should receive contributions from all those individuals and societies in America that are willing to trust their contributions to its care, and that it should distribute them in such places as seem best to it and its associated charities in France and to such places as the distribution facilities at its command make possible. The Red Cross also wishes to make the announcement that it in no way wishes to limit or interfere with the space or facilities which others are able to procure, but that it wishes only to use those facilities which it is able to obtain in the way which its officers believe will best enable the society to carry out the duties with which it has been intrusted and which will best fit in with the needs of our army and will best carry out the desire we all have in our hearts to do the greatest good in the best way.

To Standardize Supplies.

"In order to do these things, we believe that the best way is: First, for the Red Cross here, aided by experienced relief societies, to classify, standardize, and requisition in the order of their importance relief supplies which are needed here, and determine what may either be purchased on this side or dispensed with altogether in order to save transportation space and at the same time fill the most pressing wants; and, secondly, for the Red Cross at home, aided by experienced societies and relief organizations in America, to provide in a systematic way for furnishing the relief supplies so indicated as needed here and which may not be purchased here and for their shipment in the order of their urgency."

23 AMERICANS WIN WAR CROSS IN A WEEK

Five New Yorkers in the List—Citations Recount Many Acts of Bravery.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Twenty-three American Ambulance men have been decorated by the French Government with the War Cross during the last week for their work in the recent heavy fighting. They are:

Robert J. Flynn, San Anselmo, Cal.; Jehne Hann, Detroit, Mich.; Roy Stockwell, New Bedford, Mass.; Russell Tahley, Springfield, Mass.; James M. White, New York City; Richard M. Atwater, Scarsdale, N. Y.; William B. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Penn.; Ewen MacIntyre, Brighton, Mass.; C. Oswald Chew, Philadelphia; William Dock, St. Louis, Mo.; Lansing M. Payne, Durham, N. C.; Robert S. Paradise, Gerard's Cross, England; C. E. Frazier Clark, Detroit, Mich.; David Van Alstyne, Jr., Williamstown, Mass.; Harmon B. Craig, New York City; Berkeley Wheeler, Concord, Mass.; Theodore Miles, Mount Carroll, Ill.; Lars Potters, Buffalo; Lloyd S. Celter, Brunswick, Me.; William Anderson, Evanston, Ill.; R. H. Bryard Bowie, Philadelphia; William Agar, New York City; Joseph P. Kayes, Concord, Mass.

The orders recite the bravery of the ambulance men under fire on various occasions, recording here and there the destruction of their ambulances and referring to gas attacks through which they worked. The citation of Harmon B. Craig, who died in July, having been wounded by a bursting shell, says:

"He was a very conscientious and cool conductor, who under all circumstances, while under the enemy artillery fire, gave proofs of his devotion and his disdain of danger, and showed, notably on the 28th and 29th of June, the greatest energy in accomplishing his duty along a road that had been discovered and bombarded. He was mortally wounded on July 15 by a bursting shell in front of his post at a moment when he was attending to the removal of wounded under a most violent fire."

Harmon B. Craig was a Harvard student and a member of the American Field Service Corps. A high explosive shell tore off his leg below the knee, and he died in a hospital. Craig's parents are John Craig, manager of a Boston theatre, and Mrs. Craig, well known on the stage as Mary Young.

AMERICAN AIRMEN BUSY.

Have Downed Eight German Machines in Three Weeks.

By The Associated Press.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—American aviators with the French Army are making an admirable record, having brought down eight German machines within three weeks.

Walter Rhone of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., brought down his second enemy machine on Sept. 6 after a thrilling fight at an altitude of several thousand feet. A. Dundelach of Chicago destroyed his first German machine three days ago. Both men are in the French flying corps.

Paris friends of Everett Buckley, an American aviator, who had been reported killed, say that the report is not true, as he has been heard from within two or three days.

QUEEN ELIZABETH FLIES OVER GERMAN LINES

Escorted by Fighting Airplanes, She Views Occupied Belgian Territory.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium recently made an airplane trip over a section of Belgian territory under German control. With King Albert she was visiting the front in Flanders held by the French troops, and in the course of her stay went to an aviation centre, where for some time she watched the expert airmen perform various feats.

The Queen then expressed a wish to obtain a glimpse once more of some of the regions of her unfortunate country still in hostile hands. Her wish was gratified; as she was taken on board an airplane which, with an escort of pursuit airplanes, flew over the enemy lines and above some villages occupied by the Germans.

Witherell-Bradley.

Mrs. Katherine Peck Bradley, daughter of T. D. Peck of Warrenton, N. C., and Lieutenant William Richmond Witherell, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Witherell of North Adams, Mass., were married on Saturday at the Hotel Manhattan. The wedding was hastened as Lieutenant Witherell has been ordered to duty.

SCHOOLS OPEN TODAY TO 844,191 PUPILS

Only 15,000 Added This Year Because of Falling Off in Immigration.

GARY SYSTEM IS EXTENDED

Physical Training Law Goes Into Effect and School Day May Be Increased by 40 Minutes.

The public schools of this city reopen today. The registration of pupils took place last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday next principals will begin to send in figures as to attendance to the City Superintendent. These will be compiled and made public on Sept. 17.

It is estimated that the increase of pupils over the number in September of last year will be about 15,000. There has been no immigration to speak of in the last twelve months, and it is believed that the increase will not exceed the number given. Last September's figures were as follows: Elementary schools, 752,206; high schools, 72,611; trade and training schools, 1,945; vocational schools, 2,108; truant schools, 329—a total of 829,191. Adding 15,000 new pupils will make the attendance this year 844,191.

Only one new school building will be opened. This will be No. 93, at Ridgewood Heights, Queens. There will be opened also a four-room annex to Public School 32, the Bronx, and a portable school of two rooms as annex to Public School 11, Richmond. New Public School 93 will have accommodations for 1,883 pupils, but if necessary, 500 more can be taken care of. Eighty-five per cent. of the school site will be used for playgrounds.

The part-time problem is about the same as it was last June, when 34,491 children were enabled to receive only partial attention. It is thought that the present number of these pupils will not largely exceed that of last June. The much-discussed Gary plan has not so far done away with part time. Twelve schools in the Bronx are now run on the Gary plan, and in the latter part of the last school term twelve more of these duplicate schools were opened in Brooklyn. There are, therefore, now twenty-four Gary or duplicate plan schools in the city.

This Fall other schools will be operated on this plan, and before the end of the school year it is expected that about fifty will be in operation. The only additional school building to be so used at the beginning of this term is No. 132, Manhattan and Metropolitan Avenues and Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, of which Emily C. Powers is the Principal. The number of its classes has been increased from forty-nine to fifty-six. As the classes consist of about forty pupils each, this increase will give accommodations to about 300 more children.

In the registration of pupils an effort has been made to relieve the Health Department from the congestion previously caused by the demands of parents for age certificates of children whom they wish to enter for the first time. Arrangements have been made whereby the child is registered at school and the record of birth is later verified by the Health Department on receipt of a certification from the Principal. Parents this year were not allowed to get age certificates from the Health Department.

The rule regarding entrance to the elementary schools is that children under six years of age will not be admitted to a grade higher than kindergarten and children under five will not be admitted to the kindergarten classes until all the other children have been accommodated.

The Welsh physical training law went into effect on Sept. 1. The Committee on Elementary Schools, in order to meet with its requirements, has made a report, which will be submitted to the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday, asking that the bylaws be amended so as to change the school day from five hours to five hours and forty minutes. The upper school grades will be principally affected by this new rule. The extension of time in the high schools was made last school term. It now consists of nine periods of forty-five minutes each.

One of the most important features of the present school year will be the attempt to teach English to all the immigrant population of the city. This work will be carried on in the evening schools under the supervision of District Superintendent Henry E. Jenkins. The Board of Education has appropriated $78,000 for this purpose. Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee to co-operate in the plan. A. E. Stevenson is the Chairman and William Fellowes Morgan one of its members.

There is a very large number of persons in this city who do not speak English correctly. All past attempts to get them to attend the evening schools have failed. The present plan is to attract them by the special features of the school. The plan was partly in operation last school year and proved so successful as to attract the attention of educators in other large cities. Now that the $78,000 has been appropriated the work will be carried on to a much greater degree. These classes will be opened on the first Monday in October.

FIND J. H. MILLER'S BODY.

Lawyer, Missing Since Friday, Drowned Near Fort Wadsworth.

The body of John H. Miller, a member of the law firm of Cary, Miller & McEwen of 115 Broadway, was found yesterday on the shore near Fort Wadsworth by Private James Bale of the Sixth Coast Artillery command. Mr. Miller is said to have been melancholy since the death of his wife a year ago, and, according to his former secretary, Anthony P. Savarese of 208 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, recently suffered financial difficulties. Mr. Miller's body was removed to the City Farm Colony Morgue at New Dorp, S. I.

Later in the day Mr. Savarese and Josiah M. Le Count, who said he was Mr. Miller's first cousin, telephoned Coroner James Zall of Rosebank, S. I., and told him they had identified the body. They both said Mr. Miller had disappeared from his temporary residence at 2,614 Broadway on last Friday.

Mr. Miller was born May 11, 1860, the son of Nicholas and Adele Le Count Adams of New Rochelle. After the death of his wife he had lived for a time with his sister in New Rochelle.

American Business Men to Meet.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane were announced today as among the speakers for the war convention of American business at Atlantic City on Sept. 18, 19, 20, and 21 under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The convention is expected to be the most significant gathering of its kind since the beginning of the war.

FIRES AT MOTOR BOAT NEAR BIG DRY DOCK

Sentry Wounds One Man in Mysterious Craft Speeding on South Brooklyn Waterfront.

Soldiers who were guarding a dry dock in South Brooklyn last night saw a motor boat cutting across the entrance of the dock at great speed, and, after giving it three challenges, fired several shots at it. Apparently the bullets disabled the boat, for the craft stopped, and other boats that put out to it found that one of four men had been struck in the abdomen by one of the bullets.

In the preliminary investigation by the officers of the guard no facts could be obtained from the men in the boat as to why they were cruising near the dock, with Government ships near by, at midnight with their craft under great speed. Reports were sent to the police and to the Federal authorities, and the men put under several hours' questioning.

One of the sentries heard the noise of the motor as the boat approached, and when he saw the craft as it went through a streak of light he called for it to halt. When the men failed to stop the motor after a third challenge the sentry opened fire. The entire guard was called out to aid in catching the boat.

$200,000 MANTEGNA PANEL ARRIVES SAFELY

Painting Purchased from the Earl of Pembroke's Collection Has Reached America.

The famous panel of "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by Andrea Mantegna, and popularly known as the Pembroke Mantegna because it was in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke, has arrived in America. This picture, purchased by the Duveens in London, was valued at $200,000, a record figure, for it measures only twelve inches in height by seven in width.

Mantegnas are rare, and according to authorities not more than thirty-five genuine examples of the master of the Paduan school (1431-1506) are known. There are three other Mantegnas in America: "The Adoration of the Magi," in the John G. Johnson collection, Philadelphia; "Madonna and Child," in the Altman collection, and a "Madonna and Child" in Mrs. Jack Gardner's collection, Boston.

The Mantegna in the Altman collection was purchased from François Kleinberger for $147,500 at the sale of the Weber collection in Hamburg in 1912. The "Judith" was given by King Charles I. to Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke, in exchange for a Parmigian and Bellini portrait.

SAYS GERMANS MUST KILL STOCK THIS FALL

Food Controller Predicts Lack of Fodder, but Hopes to "Come Through."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Herr von Waldow, the new German Imperial Food Controller, in the communication he has given the press commission of the Reichstag regarding the food prospects for the coming year, does not express very optimistic views, although he says he is sure Germany can hold out.

He says that cereal crops and peas, beans, &c., will have a moderate yield of medium quality and quantity, whereas the potato crop will be satisfactory unless exceptional weather spoils present prospects. This contrast indicates that Herr von Waldow considers the cereal crop considerably less than satisfactory.

Fodder, he says, is going to be a serious difficulty. After supplying army requirements and providing for the maintenance of breeding stock, there will be little for keeping cattle going, and there will be very little for fattening pigs. Hence, before Winter Gemany must kill off her pigs and horned cattle, with the result that a more plentiful supply of meat in the Autumn will be followed by an increased shortage later.

He holds out little hope that the population can be supplied with milk and butter through the Winter, but he says that, on the whole, Germans have the right to expect that they will be able to come through.

William Duffy, Banker, Dies.

William Duffy, a member of the firm of A. C. Morgan & Co., brokers, of 25 Broad Street, connected with the Bankers' Trust Company, died on Saturday at his home, 2,025 Broadway, in his fifty-fourth year. His father, John P. Duffy, was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of H. T. Morgan & Co. Mr. Duffy was a member of the Catholic Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Down Town Association.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK CURTIS BAKER, a retired ferrymaster, died on Saturday at his home, Ozone Park, L. I., in his seventy-first year.

FRANK LESLIE DEERING of Brooklyn, a claim agent for the Edison Electric Company of that borough, died on Friday in the Bushwick Hospital, aged 60 years.

JAMES B. O. SHEVILL, 69 years old, of 1,503 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday in Amityville, L. I., from heart failure.

ROBERT S. TURNER, 53 years old, proprietor of the New Park and the Park View Hotels at Monticello, N. Y., died suddenly from apoplexy yesterday as he was conversing with a group of guests.

T. ALFRED LEE, a retired business man, is dead at his Summer home at Green Pond, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN MOTZER, a business man of Carlstadt, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday, in his fiftieth year.

WILLIAM HARRISON CLARK, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 900 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on Friday, in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss BRIDGET DELMAR, 80 years old, a sister of the late Magistrate John Delmar of Kings County, died in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. MARGARET E. MULHOLLAND, widow of Major Hugh Mulholland, died on Saturday. She was 75 years old.

JAMES L. WEEKS, an attorney of Chautauqua County, N. Y., died at his home near Jamestown, N. Y., on Friday.

JOHN KNOLTON ROBINSON, a member of William Peck & Co. of this city, died at his Summer home at Naples, Me., on Saturday.

EDWARD J. JOHNSON, an inventor, who was associated with Thomas A. Edison for many years in an important capacity, died yesterday at his home, 912 Park Avenue, in his seventy-second year. He left his wife, a son, and two daughters.

JOHN EDGAR McGOWAN, a lawyer with offices at 501 Fifth Avenue, died on Saturday at his Summer home, Seadlands, at Little Compton, R. I., in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. McGowan made his city home at 570 Park Avenue.

Dr. EDSON CARD, a practicing physician of White Plains, N. Y., died there yesterday in his sixty-first year. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

MICHAEL J. RYAN, bandmaster of Squadron A and director of the band of the Catholic Protectory, died last night at his home, 1,713 Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, L. I.

WILSON AT GLOUCESTER TAKES A MOTOR DRIVE

Col. and Mrs. House Dine with President and Wife on the Mayflower.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—President and Mrs. Wilson made an unexpected call at this port today on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower, motored along the North Shore for two hours with Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, and tonight dined on board the yacht with them as guests. Colonel House, who has a Summer home at Coolidge Point, Magnolia, assured all inquirers that the visit of the President was purely social and had no connection with any international question.

Three automobiles were in readiness at the public landing, where Colonel and Mrs. House greeted the President and his wife, two of the cars belonging to Colonel House and the other to a Boston business man. After chatting on the wharf for a few minutes, President and Mrs. Wilson got into one car, Colonel and Mrs. House entered the second machine, and the three Secret Service men who came ashore with the President took the third. The party went through the main streets of the city almost unrecognized, while the few persons who did catch a glimpse of the President's features were so surprised that there was almost no demonstration.

The three cars disappeared to the southwest along the North Shore Boulevard and were gone for two hours. When they returned they found the landing where the launch was tied up still deserted except for the caretaker. The President and Mrs. Wilson at once boarded the launch and were taken out to the Mayflower. The launch promptly put back to the landing for Colonel and Mrs. House, who said that they were going to dine with the President.

DUCHESS GETS HER JEWELS.

Unknown Finder Rewards Himself with $560 for Returning $40,000.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Duchess de Noailles, who recently, while shopping in a Paris department store, lost a handbag containing jewels worth 200,000 francs and 5,000 francs in notes, received by mail yesterday the handbag containing the jewels intact, two 1,000-franc notes, and two 100-franc notes. The finder had thus rewarded himself with 2,800 francs.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROOKS.—Sept. 3, 149 Vermilyea Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Brooks, a daughter.

FELBERBAER.—Sept. 5, 561 West 163d St., to Dr. and Mrs. D. Felberbaer, a son.

GROSS.—Sept. 4, 2,026 7th Av., to Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Gross, a daughter.

HOFFSTADT.—Sept. 7, 394 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoffstadt, a daughter.

LOWENSTEIN.—Sept. 7, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Lowenstein, a daughter.

STEIN.—Sept. 5, Lying-in Hospital, to Mrs. A. Stein, a daughter.

Engaged.

DIRINGER—KAPLAN.—Mollie Kaplan to Charles Diringer.

FOX—EDELMUTH.—Fannie Edelmuth to Charles M. Fox.

FELDMAN — HIRSCH.—Emily Hirsch to Henry Feldman.

GRAFF—WEISSMAN.—Etta Weissman to Samuel H. Graff.

HAFT—ROSENBAUM.—Hortense Rosenbaum to Arthur K. Haft.

HOWES—PROBST.—Mary Probst to Arthur G. Howes.

KREIELSHEIMER—LAZARUS.—Flora L. Lazarus to Herbert Kreielsheimer.

KRISTILLER—OPPENHEIMER.—Edna Oppenheimer to Hans Kristiller.

MASSIAS—D'SCOTT.—Carmen D'Scott to J. R. V. Massias.

MELLINGER — KAUFMAN.—Bell Kaufman to Abe Mellinger.

MIRMOW—GOLDBERG.—Frances R. Goldberg to Sol Mirmow.

SPRUNG—REICHERT.—Natalie Reichert to Abraham Sprung.

WAGNER—MARKOWITZ.—Martha Markowitz to William Wagner.

Married.

DONHAUSER—PAIGE.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1917, by the Rev. J. V. Moldenhawer, Eliza Rathbun Paige, daughter of the late Joseph Y. Paige and Orminda Rathbun Paige, to Dr. J. Lewi Donhauser, Captain Officers' Reserve Corps.

HUTZLER—PLAUT.—George H. Hutzler of New York to Mrs. Cleste Plaut of Baltimore, Md., at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1917.

JAMES—ELIOT.—Saturday, Sept. 8, at St. James's Church, N. Y. City, by the Rt. Rev. Francis Key Brooke, Bishop of Oklahoma, Marion Elinor V. Eliot, daughter of Major and Mrs. Walter G. Eliot, to Carlton James of New York City. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOWENSTEIN — FRAZIN.—Gladys Irma Frazin to Leo Lowenstein on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1917.

LUPIS—CAPITAIN.—Sept. 9, Marie Jean Capitain to Frederick Arezzo Lupis, Copiague, L. I.

ROOT—COGSWELL.—At Fernbrook, Menands, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. James G. K. McClure, Grace Cogswell, daughter of Mr. Ledyard Cogswell of Albany, to Edward Wales Root of New York City.

SHERWIN—PERKINS.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Constance Welsh, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Welsh Perkins, to Lieutenant Robert W. Sherwin of Boston.

SPENCE—DUNLAP.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917, at the residence of her father, Mr. John R. Dunlap, 55 East 53d St., La Belle Boyce Dunlap to Kenneth Monroe Spence.

HEBRON—SCHMALHOLZ.—Sept. 8, Margaret Schmalholz to James Hebron, Jr.

MUNK—DEWALD.—Sept. 8, Ida Dewald to Henry Munk.

POLLACK—EPSTEIN.—Sept. 6, Mabel Epstein to Daniel Pollack.

ROSENBERG — MEYER.—Sept. 5, Elsie Meyer to Mortimer Rosenberg.

RUBENS—BENJAMIN.—Sept. 6, Hannah E. Benjamin to Charles H. Rubens.

Died.

BEECHER.—At Ballston Spa, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1917, Clara Virginia Horton, wife of the late George C. Beecher.

BERGMANN.—On Sept. 8, 1917, at her residence, Bradley Beach, N. J., our dearly beloved mother, Sophie Bergmann, (nee Schroeder,) widow of William Bergmann, in her 62d year. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Gabel, 772 East 175th St., near Prospect Av., Bronx. Interment private.

CAREY.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, in his 78th year, Samuel Carey, son of the late Samuel Thomas and Mary de Peyster Carey. Funeral from his residence, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, 33d St., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train on arrival at Far Rockaway.

CHATTERTON.—On Sept. 9, Halsey Chatterton, aged 48. Interment private, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

CONNELLY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Sarah, nee Loughrey, widow of the late Daniel Connelly and beloved mother of Sister N. Madeleine, O. S. D.; Peter J., and Eleanor G. Funeral from her late residence, 19 West 107th St., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 10:15 A. M. sharp. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. Interment Calvary.

COVENEY.—Mary Scanlon, on Saturday, Sept. 8, widow of Edward J. Coveney, and eldest daughter of the late Peter and Bridget Scanlon of Yorkville, N. Y. City. Funeral from her late residence, 2,376 Webster Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

DUFFY.—William, son of John P. Duffy and Margaret Drumm, beloved husband of Alice F. L. Duffy, on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917. Funeral notice hereafter.

GARVIN.—James A., at Hahnemann Hospital, on Sept. 8, 1917. Funeral services from his home, 401 West 24th St., Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Columba's Church, (West 25th St.) Interment Calvary Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—Edward H., in his 73d year, at his residence, 911 Park Av. Funeral services private.

JUNIUS.—At Springville, Penn., Sept. 8, Annie Lee Short, wife of John Harper Junius of Clifton, Staten Island. Funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Baltimore papers please copy.

KELSEY.—On Sept. 6, 1917, Ernest Westervelt, of 2,920 Broadway, City. Funeral service will be held at the North Presbyterian Church, 155th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Ithaca papers please copy.

LORING.—Stella Leland Loring. Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 11, 1917, 150 West 12th St., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery. Funeral private.

McBRIEN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 7, 1917, George C. McBrien, beloved husband of Emma McBrien, nee Bickelhaupt, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,424 Longfellow Av., Bronx, Monday, Sept. 10, 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

McGOWAN.—Suddenly, at his Summer home, Sealands, Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 8, John Edgar McGowan of New York, beloved husband of Eva Kingsley Davis McGowan, in his sixty-seventh year. Burial service at Swanpoint Cemetery, Providence, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3:00 o'clock. Those desiring transportation to cemetery kindly apply by telephone to 60 Stimson Av., Providence, R. I. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

O'REILLY.—At her residence, 37 Jefferson St., Orange, N. J., Sept. 8, 1917, Margaret C. N. McNamee, wife of the late Francis C. O'Reilly. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., at St. John's Church, where a solemn high mass will be offered. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Montreal papers please copy.

PARMLY.—Suddenly, Sept. 7, 1917, at Ashland, New Hampshire, Charles Howard, beloved husband of Margaret Stanley Parmly, in his 48th year. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. John T. Stanley, 448 West 23d St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

PARMLY.—Members of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late Professor Charles Howard Parmly, Class of 1888, at 448 West 23d St., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES C. FAGNANI, President.
JACOB HOLMAN, Secretary.

RICHMOND.—At Maywood, N. J., on Sept. 8, 1917, Ida Johnson, beloved wife of Charles A. Richmond. Services at the residence, Maywood Av., on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island.

RIDGWAY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Minnie A., beloved wife of George A. Ridgway. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 161 Maple St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Sept. 7, John Knowlton, beloved husband of Carmela Robinson, suddenly, in Naples, Maine. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

RYAN.—Michael J., bandmaster, Squadron A and of the New York Catholic Protectory Band, on Sept. 9 at his residence, 1,713 Cropsey Av., Bath Beach. Funeral notice later.

SCHULZ.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917, Albert R., beloved husband of Adele Schulz, (nee Mensel,) aged 51 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 118 Park View Av., Weehawken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment private.

SILLERY.—On Sept. 9, 1917, Henry H. Sillery. Funeral from his late residence, 76 West 103d St., Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 9:30, thence to Church of Ascension, West 107th St. Automobile cortege.

SINCLAIR.—Suddenly, Sunday, Sept. 9, William T. Sinclair, beloved husband of Ada Doane Sinclair. Services from his late residence, 67 Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

SOUTHWICK.—Henry Keith Southwick, beloved husband of Louise Hardon Southwick, at his residence, 550 West 157th St., New York, on Saturday, Sept. 8, aged 79 years. Funeral Monday, 4 P. M., Chapel of the Intercession, 155th St. and Broadway. Interment Rural Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., Tuesday afternoon on arrival of 9:15 train from New York. Providence and Worcester papers please copy.

STAFFORD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1917, Harry G. Stafford at the residence of his parents, Harlow H. and Mary E. Stafford. Funeral private. Los Angeles papers please copy.

WEISS.—David, husband of the late Bella and father of Tiny, Gertrude, and Pearl, Sunday morning, Sept. 9. Funeral Monday, Sept. 10 from the Mount Sinai Hospital at 1 P. M. Residence, 600 West 192d St.

YOUNG.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1917, Sarah Ross Young. Funeral at convenience of family.

ALLAIRE.—Margaret, 1,114 2d Av., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRISSE.—Mary, 227 East 43d St., Sept. 7.

BUCHER.—Johanna, 601 West 148th St., Sept. 8. Funeral service tomorrow.

CLARK.—William H., 900 Forest Av., Bronx, Sept. 7, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—Patrick, 275 West 145th St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DONOVAN.—William J., 435 West 28th St., Sept. 7.

DULAURIER.—Charles A., 22 Downing St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FAY.—John B., 2,707 Briggs St., Bronx, Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUNT.—Michael J., 2,181 Ryer Av., Bronx, Sept. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KELCHNER.—Mary, 235 West 140th St., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—William H., 1,158 49th St., Sept. 7, aged 42.

KENNEDY.—Margaret E., 145 Edgecombe Av., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCAULEY.—James, 788 2d Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MOORE.—Isabella S., 426 East 52d St., Sept. 7.

SLEE.—Emily C., 758 East 138th St., Sept. 7.

UNGER.—William, 835 Fox St., Bronx, Sept. 7.

Brooklyn.

ALBER.—Matthew J., 750 Liberty Av., Sept. 7, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ALTE.—Paul, 1,735 Dean St., Sept. 8, aged 46.

CAVANAGH.—Elizabeth, 163 Park Av., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow.

CROAL.—Edwin, 328 Greene Av., Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DELMAR.—Bridget, 260 Warren St., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FRASER.—Donald, 704 Decatur St., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LANNING.—Susie B., 705 Macon St., Sept. 8. Funeral service tomorrow.

McCARTHY.—Timothy, 160 15th St., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

OHMEIS.—Charles, 461 East 18th St., Sept. 8, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SANZONE.—Antonina, 2,952 Fulton St., Sept. 8. Funeral today.

VENZEL.—John, 337 Prospect Av., Sept. 7, aged 51. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BAKER.—Frank C., Ozone Park, Sept. 7, aged 71. Funeral today.

DELANEY.—Bridget, Corona, Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ELDRED.—Elizabeth A., Oceanside, Sept. 8, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LELLMAN.—Anton, Woodhaven, Sept. 7. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

EGAN.—Charles A., mass Holy Spirit Church, Bronx, Sept. 13, 9:30 A. M.

GOLDSTON.—Philip, Jr., in memory of; died Sept. 11, 1915.

JOSEPHS.—Sophia H., unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 16, 11 A. M.

KEHOE.—Andrew, Jr., in memory of; died Sept. 11, 1914.

O'GRADY.—Michael, mass St. Rita's Church, Bronx, today, 9 A. M.

SCHRIEFER.—John, in memory of; died Sept. 10, 1906.

SELIGMAN.—Nettchen, in memory of; died Sept. 11, 1916.

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Last Season's High Shoes Reduced.

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Surgical Shoes, $6.50
Prevent falling arch and flat feet. Bought in 1916, worth now $8

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As all work is done on the premises prompt deliveries are assured.
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BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS TO MEET

Borough President Marks Completes Arrangements for a Mass Meeting Sept. 20.

LENDING INTERESTS INVITED

Slump in Construction Work Since Declaration of War to be Discussed and Investigated.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, has set aside Thursday afternoon, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock, on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building, as the time and the place for the mass meeting that has been called under the auspices of the Building Material Exchange of New York to discover whether there is any fixed reason why building construction should not be permitted to proceed during war time, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

This date was fixed following a conference held at the close of the week in the Building Material Exchange at which many of the leading representatives of the building material manufacturers, dealers, and of the Building Trades Employers Association were present and discussed some of the primary hindrances affecting construction. Among the speakers were Alfred Ludwig, Superintendent of Buildings of Manhattan; F. E. Conover of the Building Trades Employers' Association, former Commissioner of Docks Calvin Tomkins; Frederick Rose of the Greater New York Brick Company, Frank S. Hanley, Secretary of the Eastern Supply Association; F. N. Sprole, representing the National Fireproofing Company; Mr. McMann of McMann & Taylor, representing the pipe and valve interests; Mr. Fredenberg of Fredenberg & Lounsbury, representing front brick and cement interests, and Arthur Pendleton, representing the National Terra Cotta Society.

Standing out pre-eminently as causes of the timidity of building money at this time were the three facts that there seemed to be a general impression that building material prices were bound to drop to lower levels, that contractors would soon be able to obtain more reliable delivery dates and the uncertainty of cost of labor.

Offsetting these conditions facts were brought out to show that the city is under-constructed, therefore establishing a demand for new construction work, that the best forms of paper security in Wall Street had recently been showing weakness, and that building material prices, probably for a long time would not drop below present levels, although it is not probable that these levels will run to much higher planes.

Finally, it was generally conceded that a greater part of the current hesitancy was due to the inability of contractors to obtain definite delivery dates for structural steel. There was an impression, however, that once the Government fixed the price, a much greater capacity would be made available for building construction than has heretofore seemed possible.

Assurances were given that a notable steel official would be present at the mass meeting, as by that time, it was said, there was a possibility that the present tenseness in the metal market would be relieved.

A survey of current building material lists for the week shows few indications of any price weakening. Hudson common brick closed a little below the level quoted seven days ago, but the present price of $8 to $8.25 is in response to manufacturers' insistency to sell. Raritan common brick is being held firmly at $8.50 to $9 on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

As for the quantity of Hudson brick available, the count up the river has not been completed, but early estimates show that there will be more brick on hand than last year at closing time, despite the short-handed conditions at the kilns and the light demand here.

This condition is due to the fact that scarcity of labor prevented generous shipments of new brick, and there is a large quantity of new brick in kilns that has not yet been burned. Last year the Hudson kilns closed with 400,000,000 brick. This year's count will show the reserves to be nearer 500,000,000.

Portland cement prices will not go below present levels, according to the most dependable trade advices.

The present level is $2.12 in 1,000-barrel lots, and this department is taking the lead among building materials in protecting the contractor for the life of the job he orders on. This policy of protecting the contractor on his prices during the life of the operation is one that the mass meeting will attempt to extend to other lines, especially to structural steel.

Steel beams in New York are reported at 4.445 cents a pound instead of 4.695 cents last week and 4.669 cents on Aug. 8. Steel bars are now quoted at 4.195 cents instead of 4.695 a week ago and 4.669 on Aug. 8. Lake copper is quoted at 25.25 cents instead of 25.50, and electrolytic, New York, shows a similar decline on like figures. Spelter is off an eighth of a cent at St. Louis and New York. Lead is reported at 10.25 cents instead of 10.55 here, and tin has fallen off half a cent. Tin plate, Pittsburgh, has advanced a dollar a box and is now quoted at $12.

The general basic building material market is following the lead of steel in the belief that steel requirements for war purposes cannot possibly absorb the entire capacity of the country's mills and that deliveries for building construction will be more dependable in the not distant future.

ROOSEVELT DEMANDS RACE FUSION HERE

With 38 Others He Issues Appeal to People of All Nationalities.

ONE FLAG, ONE LANGUAGE

Suggests That "Children of the Crucible" Support the Activities of the Vigilantes.

Colonel Roosevelt issued a signed statement yesterday under the title of "The Children of the Crucible," setting forth patriotic reasons for united action by all Americans of whatever national ancestry in active support of the Government and the prosecution of the war. This message, which was made public at his home in Oyster Bay, bears the names of thirty-eight other persons, representing ancestry of the allied nations, of the neutral countries, and of Germany.

The name of Oscar S. Straus follows the signature of Colonel Roosevelt. The other names include George von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft; Michael I. Pupin, a professor at Columbia University; William Loeb, Jr., former Collector of the Port; Anthony Fiala, and John D. Crimmins.

The appeal cites the example of Washington and his men, "who did not hesitate because of the ties of blood to resist and antagonize Great Britain when Great Britain wronged this nation," as one for Americans to follow today. The statement goes on with the suggestion that, "The best way to accomplish this fusing of Americanism is through the activities of the Vigilantes, a non-partisan, militant, anti-pacifist group of writers, artists, and other patriotic Children of the Crucible." The statement in part reads:

"We Americans are the children of the crucible. It has been our boast that out of the crucible, the melting pot of life in this free land, all the men and women of all the nations who come hither emerge as Americans and as nothing else; Americans who proudly challenge as a right, not as a favor, that they 'belong' just exactly as much as any other Americans and that they stand on a full and complete equality with them; Americans, therefore, who must, even more strongly, insist that they have renounced completely and without reserve, all allegiance to the lands from which they or their forefathers came, and that it is a binding duty on every citizen of this country in every important crisis to act solidly with all his fellow Americans, having regard only to the honor and interest of America and treating every other nation purely on its conduct in that crisis, without reference to his ancestral predilections or antipathies.

Pacifists Like Tories.

"All Americans of other race origin must act toward the countries from which their ancestors severally sprang as Washington and his associates in their day acted. Otherwise they are traitors to America. This applies especially today to all Americans of German blood who directly or indirectly in any manner support Germany as against the United States and the allies of the United States; it applies no less, specifically to all American citizens of Irish blood who are led into following the same course not by their love of Germany but by their hatred of England. One motive is as inexcusable as the other, and in each case the action is treasonable to the United States.

"The professional pacifists have, during the last three years, proved themselves the evil enemies of their country. They now advocate an inconclusive peace. In so doing they have shown themselves to be the spiritual heirs of the Tories who in the name of peace opposed Washington, and of the Copperheads who in the name of peace opposed Lincoln. We regard these men and women as traitors to the Republic; we regard them as traitors to the great cause of justice and humanity.

"This war is a war for the vital interests of America. When we fight for America abroad we save our children from fighting for America at home beside their own ruined hearthstones. We believe that the large majority of Americans are proudly ready to fight to the last for the overthrow of the brutal German militarism which threatens America no less than every other civilized nation.

"We hold that the true test of loyal Americanism today is effective service against Germany. We should exert as speedily as possible every particle of our vast lazy strength to win the triumph over Germany. Therefore, we should demand that the Government act at once with unrelenting severity against the traitors here at home, whether their treasonable activity take the form of editing and publishing newspapers, of uttering speeches, or of intrigue and conspiracy.

One Flag, One Language.

"We must have but one flag. We must also have but one language. That must be the language of the Declaration of Independence, of Washington's Farewell address, of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and second inaugural. We cannot tolerate any attempt to oppose or supplant the language and culture that has come down to us from the builders of this Republic with the language and culture of any European country. The greatness of this nation depends on the swift assimilation of the aliens she welcomes to her shores. Any force which attempts to retard that assimilative process is a force hostile to the highest interests of our country. We call upon all loyal and unadulterated Americans to man the trenches against this enemy within our gates.

"We believe that they can most effectively do this through some organization. The Vigilantes, a non-partisan, militant, anti-pacifist group of writers, artists, and other patriotic children of the crucible, who, from their headquarters in New York, have for months been conducting a vigorous pro-America campaign in the newspapers of the country, offer exactly such an organization.

"We ask that good Americans address themselves at once to The Vigilantes. We ask, moreover, that, whether through this organization, or independently, they uphold the hands of the Government at every point efficiently and resolutely against our foreign and domestic foes, and that they constantly spur the Government to speedier and more effective action.

"Of us who sign some are Protestants, some are Catholics, some are Jews. Most of us were born in this country of parents born in various countries of the old world—in Germany, France, England, Ireland, Italy, the Slavonic and the Scandinavian lands; some of us were born abroad; some of us are of revolutionary stock. All of us are Americans, and nothing but Americans."

The following names are signed to the address: Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar S. Straus, John Quinn, Henry L. Slobodin, George von Lengerke Meyer, Michael I. Pupin, Owen Wister, William Loeb, Jr., Anthony Fiala, Henry Reuterdahl, Julius Kahn, Guy T. Viskniskki, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Gutzon Borglum, John D. Crimmins, Harry Olson, Isaac Adler, A. W. Erickson, Karl H. Behr, Gustavus Ohlinger, Jesse Isidor Straus, Einar Barfod, John J. Leary, Jr., Leo Wiener, James N. Beck, Charles J. Rosebault, Antonio Stella, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Roger M. Straus, Cornelius Rubner, Porter Emerson Browne, Philip Zoercher, Einar Hanson, Edwin Carty Banck, Lionel S. Marks, A. Toxen Worm, Frederick Hollman, and Hermann Hagedorn.

UP-STATE SOLDIERS OBJECT TO CROWDS

Say Too Many Enter the Company Streets at Pelham Bay Park.

The camps of the federalized New York National Guardsmen at Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks were crowded with visitors yesterday. Lieutenant William T. Crocker, chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, was the guest of the officers at luncheon, a celebration of his fifty-fifth birthday.

Mrs. James W. Lester, wife of Brig. Gen. Lester, came from her home at Saratoga to see her husband at his headquarters at Van Cortlandt Park. Members of his staff and civilian friends had decorated his tent with flowers in recognition of the fifty-eighth anniversary of his birth. General and Mrs. Lester have two sons in the army. A third son is at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and their fourth son, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is to enter the Medical Corps.

The men of the Second and Third Regiments of Infantry at Pelham Bay Park, which is a part of General Lester's brigade, have complained of too many visitors entering the company streets. The men are from up-State communities and know very few of the local visitors, and so have little personal interest in these uninvited guests. General Lester has issued an order making it optional with the regimental commanders regarding the admission of visitors.

A committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense will start a recruiting campaign in Brooklyn today in co-operation with the army recruiting forces, under direction of Lieutenant E. F. Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 9.—Three Western units arrived at Camp Mills today, which, together with three others now en route, will complete the formation of the Forty-second Division. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of Infantry of Ohio, which is at war strength; the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery of Indiana, and the Second Battalion of Field Artillery of Minnesota, which has been training at Fort Riley, Kansas, were the arrivals. The Ohio men are commanded by Colonel Benson Hough. The Color Sergeant of the regiment is Hank Dowdy, a former member of the Boston Club of the American League.

According to a special order issued today by Major Gen. W. A. Mann, parade and reviews are to begin next Sunday for regimental organizations, and will be repeated on the following Sunday. There will be brigade reviews on the third Sunday and a grand review of the entire division on the fourth Sunday. Battalion parades will take place every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

HOW WOMEN AID SAILORS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The women composing the Comforts Committee of the Navy League have distributed more than 200,000 garments to men in the naval service. The activity of this committee is shown by the fact that it has organized more than 700 units and has 300,000 patriotic women working for it. The Daughters of the Revolution and other organizations are co-operating with the Comforts Committee in the work.

A New York branch of the Comforts Committee has been established at 509 Fifth Avenue, under the direction of Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee. The Comforts Committee of the Militia of Mercy has also opened headquarters in New York at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. W. S. Topham. Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President of the Militia of Mercy, and some of its members are Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Champ Clark, and Mrs. E. M. House.

The Comforts Committee's general work is in charge of a committee in Washington consisting of Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Chairman; Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. John Callan O'Loughlin, Secretary. Its membership includes such well-known women as Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. Lars Anderson, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. John W. Weeks, and Mrs. William Littauer.

ALL ARMY CAMPS CONNECTED BY WIRE

Military Telephone and Telegraph System Also Links Aviation Fields and Naval Bases.

CENTRALIZED AT CAPITAL

Washington in Instantaneous Touch with Every Cantonment and Military Centre.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Completion of the new army cantonments, aviation fields, naval bases and other Government war projects will find them linked in a network of telegraph and telephone lines which will make possible instantaneous communication both with the department authorities at Washington and among themselves. Hundreds of miles of pole line have been and are still being built to assist in the mobilization of the nation, and both trained men and material are being added daily to the many branches of the Government requiring increased communication facilities. Washington is the nerve centre of a constantly growing system of wires radiating in every direction to the scenes of the national activities.

The work of the telegraph and telephone companies in improving Government communication has been directed chiefly through the Committee on Telegraphs and Telephones of the Council of National Defense, of which Theodore N. Vail is Chairman, and which acts under the general supervision of Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Communication. Mr. Willard today authorized the following statement on the extraordinary progress of the strategic and emergency development of the nation's communication lines:

"It is a striking tribute to the science of communication," Mr. Willard said, "that a country so vast can be knit so closely together as the United States is at present by its telegraph and telephone lines. The work of telephone and telegraph companies is the more remarkable because it has been accomplished in the face of a greatly increased demand for commercial service. Despite obstacles which seemed at times insuperable, the Government's emergency requirements have been met, and although with some inconvenience to commercial service, never with real hardship.

"Wherever Government construction projects are going forward the telephone and telegraph systems have been called in to place them in quick contact with the department centres, and in the case of cantonments and training camps to establish permanent telephone systems, both internal and external, for the convenience of the department authorities. For additional circuits already completed it has been necessary to provide about 440 miles of copper wire, and to build 112 miles of new pole line."

AUSTRIA SAVING FUEL.

Enforces Strictest Economy and May Stop Street Cars.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The Austrian Government has just put into effect stringent regulations to limit the consumption of fuel. The available supply of coal, coke, and briquettes will be distributed on the card system to prevent a recurrence of the conditions of last Winter, when, according to the text of the announcement, "large classes of the population were for weeks without this heating material, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather."

The regulations provide that a maximum of three rooms and a kitchen in private houses may be heated and lighted. Heating before Oct. 15 is prohibited. The warm water plants in hotels and residences are to be operated only on Saturdays. Moving picture houses, clubs, bars, and vaudeville houses are not to be heated. Hotels, clubs, and similar places of resort must close at 10 P. M.

Men for the National Army

Reports received yesterday from three exemption boards in the city showed that seventy-nine men had been enrolled in the new national army. The draft situation to date is shown in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to date.	Needed to fill quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,112	600
Brooklyn	66	13,764	13,025	739
Manhattan	82	16,356	15,019	1,337
Queens	15	3,035	2,982	53
Richmond	4	754	730	24
Total	189	38,621	35,868	2,753

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 74.

McKibben St., near Manhattan Av.
QUOTA, 181. ENROLLED, 140.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Friedman, Louis, 102 Manhattan Av.
Goldfinger, Adolph, 156 Boerum St.
Doldman, Carl, 135 Manhattan Av.
Fox, Louis, 125 Varet St.
Marcus, Samuel, 69 Moore St.
Feinsod, Joseph, 17 Cook St.
Chasin, Gabriel, 61 Varet St.
Mattana, Giuseppe, 195 Montrose Av.
Ingrao, Antonio, 310 Bushwick Av.
Blecher, Samuel, 74 Humboldt St.
Krakauer, Tobias, 69 Moore St.
Fanizza, Joseph, 206 Meserole St.
Leib, Charles, 156 Graham Av.
Axelrod, Sidney W., 124 Graham Av.
Stein, Joseph, 60 Moore St.
Alessi, Charles, 200 Meserole St.
Gershberg, Isaac, 38 Varet St.
La Rosa, Anthony, 108 Montrose Av.
Horowitz, Isidore, 102 Graham Av.

DISTRICT NO. 83.

Howard Avenue and Prospect Place.
QUOTA, 306. ENROLLED, 306.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Wilson, Percy, 72½ Utica Av.
Greehouse, Nathan, 408 Saratoga Av.
Duryea, James, 2,038 Dean St.
Lehrer, Henry, 1,764 Pacific St.
O'Brien, William J., 245A Utica Av.
Farrell, Dennis, 1,763 Dean St.
Steinberg, Jacob, 1,751 St. John's Place.
Criss, Jesse J., 257 Saratoga Av.
Goldstein, Philip, 1,708 Prospect Place.
Eagle, William, 1,476 St. Mark's Av.
Shapiro, Jacob, 1,625 Prospect Place.
Steinman, Joseph, 2,002 Bergen St.
Laufer, Harold, 1,384 St. Mark's Av.
McNamara, John A., 69 Rochester Av.
Waters, John M., 412 Ralph Av.
Prunnell, William, 1,769 Dean St.
Mollers, John F., 1,285A St. Mark's Av.
Connolly, Patrick J., 1,956 Atlantic Av.
Sojcher, Moses, 402 Saratoga Av.
Chicko, Joseph, 1,836 Bergen St.
Baron, Samuel, 1,577 St. Mark's Av.
Patrick, Harold, 1,870 Dean St.

The following men failed to report for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the draft army:

Wisenthal, Nathan, 254 Rochester Av.
Bier, David, 227 Rochester Av.
Connelly, Joseph F., 253 Utica Av.
Ryan, Frank F., 1,752 Bergen St.
Weghart, Harry, 2,112 Dean St.
Cabey, Cyril W., 1,864 Bergen St.
Reisender, Louis, 2,016 Dean St.
Clair, Isidor, 2,116 Atlantic Av.
Dalba, Joseph, 519 Ralph Av.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 136.

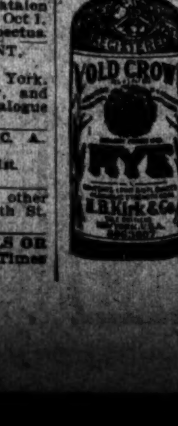
212 West 120th Street.
QUOTA, 205. ENROLLED, 204.

MEN ENROLLED YESTERDAY.

Swann, Franklyn F., 348 Manhattan Av.
Mandle, Maurice O., 357 W. 115th St.
Scanlon, Roger, 303 W. 116th St.
Tingle, John K., 8 Morningside Av.
Bernstein, Herman R., 200 W. 111th St.
Cronin, John J., 300 W. 116th St.
Neary, Stephen, 255 W. 114th St.
Zurkowski, Henry, 238 W. 116th St.
Pagdickian, Arthur, 303 W. 111th St.
Paine, Lloyd, 401 W. 118th St.
Smith, Harry, 353 W. 118th St.
Bloch, James J., 310 W. 112th St.
Boss, Francis, 503 W. 122d St.
Brown, Earl G., 501 W. 120th St.
Mendes, Norman C., 1,161 Amsterdam Av.
Melaney, Harry J., 257 W. 111th St.
Coyle, Thomas J., 235 W. 111th St.
Bearman, Alexander A., 257 W. 121st St.
Fergusion, Abe, 353 W. 117th St.
Voitter, Joseph A., 1,800 7th Av.
Wilkins, Reginald, 372 W. 120th St.
Hurley, John, 305 W. 111th St.
Gehm, Gustav A., Jr., 2,119 8th Av.
Schultz, Stephen, 2,081 8th Av.
Levi, Louis R., 10 Morningside Av.
Goulden, Stanley W., 401 W. 118th St.
Cahill, Charles J., 439 Manhattan Av.
Cahill, Edward, 311 W. 111th St.
Marschner, Bruno, 1,907 7th Av.
Preston, Norman C., 420 W. 121st St.
Spitzig, Carl L., 366 W. 118th St.
Meade, Joseph A., 353 W. 115th St.
Coyne, Frank A., 301 W. 114th St.
Whyte, Matthew, 302 W. 113th St.
Cohen, Maurice, 521 W. 122d St.
Piana, Charles, 271 W. 113th St.
Phillips, Frank L., 232 W. 114th St.
Rush, Samuel, 225 W. 110th St.
Starkie, Henry M., 300 W. 113th St.
Cavanagh, Peter F., 362 W. 117th St.
Reno, Charles B., 2,078 8th Av.
Van Hagen, Clarence R., 205 W. 115th St.
Weil, Sol, 27 Morningside Av.
Urrutia, Rafael, 257 W. 111th St.
Lieberman, Arthur, 229 W. 111th St.
Meyerson, David, 316 W. 116th St.
Young, Eric Al, 297 W. 112th St.
Feldman, Herman, 211 W. 111th St.
Siebert, Frank, 275 W. 114th St.
Deegan, Charles, 260 W. 115th St.
Barber, Lester A., 353 W. 115th St.
Ryberg, Carl E., 328 W. 113th St.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost. 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square. New York.—Advt.



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Comparisons Show the Value of Concentration

From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Plane Geometry	88	Algebra I	74
English I	60	Algebra II	74
English II	60	Cicero	63
French II	60	Advanced Latin Composition	68
Physiography	76	Physics	81
Chemistry	93		

The same student spent three years in a well-known preparatory school in this city, and during that time passed only two subjects.

This is only one of many excellent records made by Clark School Students.

The Summer session is still open and will continue until October 1, 1917. The Principal will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and will be glad to talk to parents whose children have failed in other schools.

Write for illustrated book containing full information. (Boarding and Day Pupils.)

The Clark School for Concentration

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SERGES.—For sale, Juilliards and Jamestown 54221, navies. Phone Farragut 3348.

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ATLANTA—John Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

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CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

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HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss H. Ball, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Cumberland.

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MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. B. Koehler, flannels, linings; B'way and 32d.

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SEATTLE—Bon Marche; B. E. Tully, basement waists, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss G. McHale, corsets; 353 4th Av.

SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. W. Supple, millinery; 220 5th Av.

TOLEDO—G. Goldstein, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 4th floor, 1,178 B'way.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; M. N. Fuhrman, leather goods, jewelry; Grand.

WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th; Latham.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; R. D. Menzie, basement, dresses; 220 5th Av.

WATERBURY—Rose Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Rosengarten, coats, suits; 1,270 B'way.

WILKES-BARRE—S. Hirsch; J. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

WILMINGTON—R. Topkis' Sons; C. Topkis, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WORCESTER — Schultz & Guthrie; R. Schultz, piece goods; Breslin.

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SILKS.—White, pink, and light blue taffeta, 77½ net. 7934 Spring.

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SKIRTS, silk, fancy and plain silk, $2.50 up. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Job, poplin, $2.75; serge, $2; mixtures, 85c. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

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SUITS.—Broadcloth and poplin Fall suits on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—American burellas, peau de cygne lined, $10.90. Irving Cloaks, 1,328 Broadway.

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VELVET.—We have a lot of all silk chiffon velvet to sell cheap. Monarch Waist and Dress, 6 West 32d.

VELVETS.—Juilliards, style 200, in all colors. Chelsea 9865.

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VELVETEEN.—27-inch, in all colors, for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

WOOLENS.—Lymansville, 313-2; Myrtle, 3 pieces; navy, 1 piece, and Burgundy, 1 piece; price, $1.75 net cash. Farragut 9566.

WOOLENS.—Wilson & Lawrence mixtures, Style 5821; also Buckley & Cohen's, Style 700, all shades. Phone Mad. Sq. 914.

WOOLENS.—¾ tibets, 0310 burellas, 99 serge, mixtures, coatings, wool plushes, all shades, at a price. Gramercy 6647.

Help Wanted.

COATS.—Designer for children's and junior coats, exclusively; must have good references. X 235 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR on serge dresses; submit samples; will place orders. S. Simon & Co., 135 West 27th.

SALESMAN.—Ladies', misses' coats; high-grade man with acquaintance among retail trade; can connect with sub-manufacturer working for best houses in city; excellent opportunity; full particulars essential; commission. M 35 Times.

DRESSES $7.50 to $15.00

We have on hand a large stock of SATINS, SERGES, CHARMEUSES, TAFFETAS and CREPE DE CHINES—ready for immediate delivery!

TIP TOP WAIST & DRESS Co. 134 W. 37th ST. NEW YORK.

IMPORTED **PEARL BUTTONS** for manufacturing trades.

APPELBEE & NEUMAN, Inc. 23 & 25 GREENE ST. Between Grand & Canal Sts.

The Home Pattern Company, Inc. 114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Bet. 16th and 17th Streets. Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for **The Ladies' Home Journal** 10c and 15c each—none higher. The easiest of all patterns to use. For Sale in New York by John Wanamaker.

"Broadway Brand" **CHIFFON VELVETS** 18 to 42 Inches **GROGRAIN RIBBONS** All Widths

4346 Greeley **MAX FEIST** 52-54 West 38th St.

DRESSES $10.50 & UP LEVINE & GINSBURG, 115 to 125 West 30th Street.

SEE THE $19 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. AB. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

The Premier Carpet House of America. **ROBBINS BROTHERS** Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums. 12 West 23d Street, New York.

Silk Dresses $8.75 18.00 Annette Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

Serge Dresses Popular Prices ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

WIENER BROS.—SKIRTS 14-16 West 17th Street.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE — ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Modern Designs—Rock Bottom Prices **SHOW Room PARTITIONS** Factories Fitted up Spring 8360. H. Katz & Son, Cabinet Makers, 132 Prince St.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctions.

For money advanced on a large stock of Oriental Rugs

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Will sell Thursday, September 13, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, a very fine line of

ORIENTAL RUGS

such as

Persian, Babylonian, Beloochistan, Sarak, Kermansha, Camel's Hair, Chinese, Sarook, Kurdistan, Shirvan, Cashmere, etc.,

and others too numerous to mention.

Inspection Wednesday, September 12, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AUCTION SALE.

5,000 Yards Exceptionally Fine MERCHANT TAILORING

WOOLENS

Being the entire High Grade Bankrupt Stock of LYMAN H. RUST, of Auburn, New York, consisting of merchant tailoring lengths in suitings and overcoatings. The majority of these goods are imported, and come from E. H. Van Ingen & Company, of Fifth Avenue, New York City, Ellison & Company and others. Suitings consist of worsteds, serges, unfinished worsteds, flannels, cassimeres, and cheviots; and overcoatings are kerseys, meltons, vicunas, etc., etc., and cost up to $6.00 per yard.

Goods will be sold in lots to the trade to the highest bidder.

Also trimmings, such as silk linings, sleeve linings, spool silk, buttons, canvas velvet, etc., etc.

Above fine stock will be sold tomorrow, Tuesday, September 11th, 1917, At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms 294 Broadway, New York City Near Walker Street.

A. Schaap & Sons, Auction Dept. TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 42—43

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2160

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The violent setback suffered by last week's stock market was explainable on a number of grounds, but all reasons resolve themselves, in the last analysis, to the necessity for readjusting all forms of business activity to meet the heavy drain put upon this nation by its European enterprise. Both rails and industrials lost a great deal of ground in the week's selling, but the declines were so timed that there was never any suggestion of serious trouble in the banking situation. The outstanding features of the week were the severe setback suffered by the Allies through the collapse of the Russian defense, with the attendant break in rubles to a new low level under 17 cents; an advance in call money in this market to 6 per cent. following publication of the previous week's bank statement showing the smallest surplus reserves reported since the installation of the new currency system; the rejection by the Senate of radical proposals looking to imposition of exorbitant taxes on excess profits, and the appearance of a number of less satisfactory railroad earnings statements. The market was depressed not alone by the activities of a powerful bear party but by the accompanying liquidation of a large amount of investment stocks which were brought out, partly by growing uneasiness over the railroad outlook and partly by fears that the new war measures may take away an unfair proportion of net earnings and inflict supertaxes on large incomes so calculated as to make it uncomfortable for wealthy investors to carry taxable securities.

The mental depression into which the financial district fell last week has not been equaled in years. A feeling of resentment had been allowed to develop against the Washington authorities, who have been, perhaps unjustly, represented as believing that capital has no right to be heard in the discussion of ways and means of financing the war. The despondency was alleviated to some extent by the decisive vote with which the Senate answered La Follette and others of the radicals, who sought to incorporate into the new revenue measure excess profits taxes which would have almost certainly resulted in an immediate slowing down of the wheels of commerce. There was a marked improvement in sentiment observable at the end of the week, when it became fairly well established in the public mind that the Administration is going to allow the fixing of fair prices for steel and copper. While the matter is still subject to determination, expectations of the producers are that this and foreign Governments will purchase copper at 25 cents and steel at about $68 a ton. The conservative element in the Senate was strengthened by the warning seen in the rapid drop in security values, and it is reasonably certain that Congress will exercise moderation in levying the new taxes, both upon business and upon individual incomes.

There has also been a renewed feeling of discouragement over the outlook for an early ending of the war. This is due largely to the failure of Russia to make good her promise of a few months ago of a rehabilitation of the army that would permit the resumption of the abandoned offensive campaign. While it is idle to speculate on what might have been, it is clear now that had Russia been able to stand firm with Great Britain and France the end of the war might be at hand today, for the Italian drive has shown how nearly exhausted the Austrians are, and the British and French have been steadily winning back positions on the western front. The U-boats continue to exact their heavy toll, but they are losing the race against time, and the confident promise of starving Great Britain will in all probability never be fulfilled, even though the land operations by the Allies require more time than has been conceded. The effect upon the stock market has been seen in an advance in the cost of money and increased difficulties of accomplishing corporation financing. The insatiable demands of the war are consuming investment funds at the expense of all forms of private enterprise. The longer the war goes on the more difficult it must prove to finance business undertakings. New construction has been practically halted by this consideration and by the greatly increased cost of both materials and labor. Labor has become independent, and there is a pronounced shortage even for work that can be done at the fanciful costs now exacted. There are some indications observable which lead to the hope that this situation cannot grow much worse. The cessation of normal expansion plans of the corporations and the completion of the great army cantonments should in some measure offset the depletion of the labor supply by the absorption of men into the army and work associated with keeping the army supplied.

It is expected that the second issue of Liberty bonds will be $3,000,000,000, carrying interest at 4 per cent., and that it will be publicly offered on Oct. 1. It is fervently hoped by bankers that financial conditions will enjoy a marked improvement before that date for the sake of the success of the offering. Shrewd students of the stock market conclude that buying of the best kind was under way last week, particularly in the steel and copper issues, and it may be that the work of the bond salesmen will be greatly facilitated by a more cheerful market tone when the real work of distribution is started.

LONDON SENTIMENT BETTER.

Talk of Premium Bond Issue Revived—100 New Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Financial sentiment, which had been much depressed owing to the loss of Riga, improved toward the end of last week on better advices from well-informed quarters in Russia, Lloyd George's cheerful speech at Birkenhead, and the Italian successes.

Sales of new Treasury bills last week rose to £23,000,000, while the Exchequer 5s were also in slightly better demand. Talk of a premium bond issue has been revived. That the fiscal authorities will decide to bring out such an issue is considered likely in good quarters. Money was rather less abundant this week, though nothing approaching a scarcity was in evidence. Discount business was rather quiet, except in Treasury bills, and some activity in Russian and Italian credit bills at 4¾ to 4⅞ per cent.

Russian exchange weakened again, rubles falling to 8¼d., (about 17 cents,) against a normal intrinsic parity of 2s. 1d., (about 50⅝ cents.)

Stock Exchange business was of moderate volume, the outstanding feature being the flatness of Russian securities of all kinds. Such demand as appeared was concentrated chiefly on industrial securities, including explosives, armament, meat, tobacco, nitrate, rubber, and textile shares.

The scheme for restricting the output of cotton 40 per cent. comes into operation Monday. For three months spinners engaged on American cotton will not be allowed to run more than 70 per cent. of capacity. No such restriction applies to Egyptian spinning or weaving. Official announcement is made of details of the control of flour and bread. The wholesale price for flour is fixed at 44s. 3d. per 280 pounds, and the retail price at 50s.

Lloyd's Register shows that over 100 new steamers were put in service between June 8 and July 17, 63 of which were British. Most of them were of large tonnage.

BOURSE PRICES RECOVER.

French War Credits for the Quarter 11,200,000,000 Francs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Bourse opened weak on Monday with continued sales of Russian securities on the unsatisfactory military and political news. The fall of Riga, however, was discounted, and thereafter the market recovered to some extent. The close was steady, with a firmer tendency, which was shown in some Russian industrials as well as in other securities.

Shipping shares remained in demand. In this group the following advances for the week were recorded: Compagnie Transatlantique 40 francs, Messageries 10 francs, Chargeurs Reunis 135 francs. There was a general advance in colliery shares. Coppers, other metal issues, electrical shares, and war stocks generally were firm. Hotchkiss gained a further 10 francs. War loan bonds closed at 88 and rentes at 62.80.

Beginning on Oct. 6 it will be compulsory for bankers to register the details of all foreign exchange operations. The declaration of all French holdings of securities in enemy countries is also made obligatory. The credit asked by the Government to cover the last quarter of this year amounts to 11,200,000,000 francs, the highest figure yet reached during the war.

The gold held by the Bank of France amounts to 3,276,772,660 francs; the amount held abroad is unchanged. The war advances of the bank increased 100,000,000 francs, and the advances to allied Governments increased 10,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 8, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Tuesday	1,092,432	991,760	375,844
Wednesday	1,049,071	1,367,717	425,070
Thursday	660,486	1,057,661	583,170
Friday	637,530	1,021,050	544,528
Saturday	250,121	668,820	223,510
Total w'k.	3,690,240	5,107,008	2,152,131
Y'r to date	129,658,704	116,912,498	101,150,663

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Tuesday	$3,589,000	$3,827,000	$2,621,000
Wednesday	4,577,500	4,019,000	2,580,500
Thursday	3,222,500	3,445,000	3,273,500
Friday	2,608,500	3,310,000	3,197,000
Saturday	1,342,000	1,104,000	1,459,500
Total w'k.	$16,340,500	$15,705,000	$13,141,500
Y'r to date	656,161,900	719,822,550	548,594,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

	Sept. 8, '17.	Sept. 9, '16.	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	$5,206,500	$11,028,000	—$5,822,500
Gov't	11,080,000	4,158,000	+ 6,922,000
State	5,000	......	+ 5,000
City	39,000	519,500	— 480,500
Total all	$16,340,500	$15,705,500	+ $635,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	1.12⅝	1.11	1.08⅝	1.07½
Sept. 5	1.13⅝	1.11¼	1.09	1.07⅝
Sept. 6	1.13½	1.11⅞	1.08⅝	1.07⅝
Sept. 7	1.14⅝	1.13	1.10⅝	1.09
Sept. 8	1.16⅝	1.14⅝	1.12⅝	1.10⅝
Week's range	1.16⅝	1.11	1.12⅝	1.07⅝

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.					
Sept. 4	57½	55⅝	56¼	55	58⅝	58¼
Sept. 5	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	55¼	58⅝	58⅝
Sept. 6	56⅝	56	55⅝	55⅝	58⅝	58¼
Sept. 7	58½	56⅝	57½	55⅝	60	59
Sept. 8	58⅝	58	57⅝	56⅝	60½	59⅝
Week's range	58⅝	55⅝	57⅝	53	60⅝	58¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	23.67	23.55	23.65	23.50
Sept. 5	23.42	23.30	23.37	23.25
Sept. 6	23.50	23.37	23.45	23.30
Sept. 7	23.70	23.55	23.65	23.50
Sept. 8	23.80	23.72	23.75	23.70
Week's range	23.80	23.30	23.75	23.25

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	23.65	23.60	23.67	23.55
Sept. 5	23.42	23.30	23.50	23.27
Sept. 6	23.57	23.45	23.55	23.37
Sept. 7	23.75	23.70	23.70	23.37
Sept. 8	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.72
Week's range	23.80	23.30	23.80	23.27

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	..	..	43.25	42.90
Sept. 5	..	..	42.75	42.45
Sept. 6	42.90	42.90	42.97	42.65
Sept. 7	43.15	43.00	43.25	43.10
Sept. 8	..	..	43.35	43.22
Week's range	43.15	42.90	43.35	42.65

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.					
Sept. 4	21.76	21.50	21.62	20.85	21.52	20.77
Sept. 5	21.21	21.21	21.17	20.76	21.00	20.57
Sept. 6	21.30	21.30	21.42	20.68	21.29	20.60
Sept. 7	..	..	20.60	20.10	20.45	20.08
Sept. 8	..	..	20.40	20.00	20.35	19.96
W'k's re.	21.76	21.21	21.62	20.00	21.52	19.96

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 3	Holiday.					
Sept. 4	21.53	20.72	21.68	20.92	21.80	21.10
Sept. 5	20.93	20.45	21.14	20.68	21.21	20.78
Sept. 6	21.26	20.51	21.35	20.75	21.41	20.85
Sept. 7	20.35	20.02	20.53	20.05	20.62	20.36
Sept. 8	20.18	19.90	20.33	20.00	20.45	20.38
W'k's re.	21.53	19.90	21.68	20.05	21.80	20.36

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 8, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,690,240	129,658,704
Same period a year ago.	5,107,008	116,912,498

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	75.75	72.73	80.30	72.73
Same period a year ago.	91.83	80.91	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADVANCE RUMELY	12	12	12	— ¼
900	Ajax Rubber	64	60⅝	61½	+ 1½
3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
1,400	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25½	23	24½	— ½
1,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	82½	81⅛	81½	— 1½
700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	89⅞	88	89⅞	+ ⅞
300	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99½	99	99	— ⅞
8,500	Am. Beet Sugar	86¼	81	85	..
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	90	90	90	— 4
16,800	Am. Can	43	38	42	— 2
2,200	Am. Can pf.	108⅝	106	108	+ 1½
15,000	Am. Car & Foundry	71½	66¼	71	+ 2⅝
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113½	112½	112½	— 3½
800	Am. Cotton Oil	35	30	30	— 4½
900	Am. Express	98	95	95	— 3
3,000	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	11⅝	12½	..
2,700	Am. Hide & L. pf.	60½	58	58½	— 1
200	Am. Ice	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
200	Am. Ice pf.	47½	47	47½	— ⅝
7,400	Am. International	54	52	53	— ½
11,000	Am. Linseed	25¾	23	23⅝	— ⅞
1,600	Am. Linseed pf.	61	57½	58½	— 1½
13,200	Am. Locomotive	62¼	57½	61	+ ½
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	102	102½	— ⅝
400	Am. Malting	12	10⅝	12	+ 1
1,300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	65	63½	64¼	— ½
39,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	95¾	90½	94⅝	+ ⅝
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	109	109	109	— 2
1,500	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	98	95½	95½	— 1⅝
100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B rcs.	90	90	90	— 4
10,300	Am. Steel Foundries	69¼	61	68¼	+ 5⅝
12,700	Am. Sugar Refining	111½	106	109	— 1
4,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	45½	42¼	45	+ 1¼
16,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118½	115½	116¼	— 2⅝
1,800	Am. Tobacco	197½	194	196	+ 1
1,800	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100	100	— 1
5,200	Am. Woolen	48	44⅞	47	+ 1
200	Am. Woolen pf.	96	95	96	— ⅛
1,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	34	29	30	— 5
1,900	Am. Zinc L. & S.	18¼	17⅞	18	— 1⅛
300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	54	53	54	+ 1
66,600	Anaconda Copper	70⅝	64⅛	70¼	+ ⅝
300	Associated Oil	61½	60	60½	— 1½
10,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96⅝	95	96½	— 1⅝
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96	95	95⅞	— ½
100	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108	108	— ⅞
15,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	101½	94	95¼	— 2⅝
1,500	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61½	59½	59½	— 2
82,220	BALDWIN LOCO.	61⅝	55	59¼	+ 1⅝
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	— 1⅝
9,500	Baltimore & Ohio	68	65¼	66⅝	— 1⅝
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	67	67	67	— 1½
3,700	Barrett Co.	100	92	93	— 7½
2,100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1½	..
1,500	Bethlehem Steel	110	102½	102½	— 7
400	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103½	100	102	— 1
168,600	Beth. Steel, Class B	106⅝	100	101¼	— 4
2,600	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	62	60⅝	61⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	105	105	105	— 3½
1,500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9	8¼	8½	— 1⅛
1,300	Burns Brothers	94½	90½	92	— 2
7,500	Butte & Superior	29⅞	25⅝	29⅝	+ 3⅝
3,000	CAL. PACKING	40½	38⅞	40½	+ ¾
900	Cal. Petroleum	17⅝	16½	17	..
700	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46½	44½	45	— 1⅝
600	Calumet & Arizona	79	76	79	+ 1½
9,900	Canadian Pacific	158	153½	157	— ½
200	Central Foundry	29⅜	27	29⅜	+ 1⅞
84,900	Central Leather Co.	84⅞	78½	82⅝	+ 1⅞
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	113	112	112	— 1⅝
47	Central & So. Am. Tel.	114½	114	114	..
2,400	Cerro de Pasco	33⅝	32⅝	33	..
2,200	Chandler Motor	80½	78⅝	79	+ ½
9,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57½	55	56¼	— ⅞
100	Chicago & Alton	11	11	11	— ⅛
1,000	Chi. Gt. Western	10	9⅝	10	..
2,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	30½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
23,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	66½	62¼	63⅝	— 2⅝
1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	106	105	105	— 1½
2,300	Chi. & Northwestern	107	*104	104	— ½
22,000	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	28⅝	26	26⅝	— 1⅝
5,600	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	65½	63½	64	— 1
7,230	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	54½	51⅝	52½	— ⅞
10,100	Chile Copper	18	16½	17⅝	+ ⅝
13,200	Chino Copper	53⅝	50⅝	53	+ 1
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34½	34	34½	— ½
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	66	66	66	— 4
3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	43	44	+ ⅛
320	Col. Southern	21	20⅝	20½	— ½
100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	— 4½
100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	— 8½
7,900	Columbia Gas & Elec.	39⅝	37⅞	39	..
3,300	Consolidated Gas	105½	103	104	— ¼
200	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	13⅞	13	13	— 2
700	Continental Can	90½	88⅝	90	— 5
100	Continental Can pf.	102½	102½	102½	— 9¼
560	Continental Insurance	47	46⅞	46⅞	— 3⅝
43,450	Corn Products Ref.	30½	26	27	— 2⅞
700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	96½	94	96	— ⅝
218,850	Crucible Steel	70⅝	63¼	69	+ 1½
400	Crucible Steel pf.	98	95⅝	98	+ 1½
8,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	27⅞	30	+ 1⅝
1,010	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	88⅝	83	85½	— 3⅝
1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	175½	169½	169⅞	— 10⅝
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	102	102	102	— 8
10,400	DEL. & HUDSON	102½	99¼	101⅛	— ⅛
100	Del., Lack. & Western	196½	195½	195½	— 2⅝
600	Denver & Rio Grande	8	8	8	..
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	15	14	14	— 1
17,400	Distillers Securities	27	24	25¼	— ⅛
1,400	Dome Mines	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	8	8	8	+ 2
700	ELK HORN COAL	26	24	25	— ⅛
42,750	Erie	22	19⅝	20⅝	— 1½
5,375	Erie 1st pf.	32⅝	30	30⅝	— 1½
300	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	17	17	17	— 3
700	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	43½	41	41	— 4
3,700	GASTON, W. & W.	39½	37	37⅝	+ ¼
100	General Chemical	205	205	205	— 5
10,400	General Electric	149	138½	140	— 7
*134,700	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	109½	93½	95¼	— 12¼
800	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	83	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅞
1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46⅝	45⅝	46	+ ⅞
100	Goodrich pf.	108	108	108	+ 1
1,100	Granby Consol.	80	78	80	+ 1
5,800	Great Northern pf.	104⅝	101½	103⅝	— ⅝
19,700	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	34½	32⅞	33½	— ⅛
800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	40½	40	40½	+ ½
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor.	16	16	16	— 1½
2,400	Gulf States Steel	101½	97½	99	— 2
200	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	108	107	107	— 1
600	HASKELL & BARKER	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
5	Havana Elec. Ry. & L.	97	97	97	..
32	Havana El. Ry. & L. pf	103⅝	101	101	..
115	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	..
1,700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102½	99	102	..
28,200	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	49½	53	+ 1⅝
2,887	Interborough Consol.	9½	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
860	Interborough Consol. pf	54½	53¼	54	..
1,300	Internat. Agricul. pf.	49½	43	45½	— 4½
500	Internat. Harv., N. J.	109	108	108	— 3½
300	Internat. Harv., N. J., pf	112½	112½	112½	— 1
100	Internat. Harv. Corp.	76	76	76	+ 1
88,800	Internat. Mer. Mar.	34½	28	29½	— 4⅝
119,500	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	92⅝	84⅝	86½	— 5⅝
18,900	Internat. Nickel	36⅝	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
13,700	Internat. Paper	30	25	30	+ 3
2,000	Internat. Paper pf. stpd	66	63	64½	— 1
100	JEWEL TEA pf.	98	98	98	— 2
2,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	19½	18	19	..
400	Kan. City South. pf.	51½	50	51½	— ⅛
1,800	Kelly Springfield Tire	47	43	46	+ 2
23,700	Kennecott Copper	42⅝	39½	*40	+ 1
12,000	LACK. STEEL	82	77½	80⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	— 1
200	Lake Erie & West	12½	12½	12½	..
200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
500	Lee Rubber & Tire	19½	19	19	— ½
8,100	Lehigh Valley	61½	58⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
900	Liggett & Myers pf.	111½	108	108	— 3
9,200	Liggett & Myers rights	1½	⅝	⅝	— ⅝
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	111	111	111	— 1
700	Louisville & Nashville	121¼	120⅛	120⅛	— 1⅝
300	MACKAY COS.	81	78½	*78½	— ⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	— ⅛
200	Manhattan Elevated	108	108	108	— 5
100	Mathieson Alkali	53	53	53	— 1
4,000	Maxwell Motors	32½	31	31½	— 1
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	68½	67	68	— 1
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— 1⅝
38,100	Mexican Petroleum	93⅝	86	89	— 2½
6,800	Miami Copper	35¾	32½	35⅝	+ 1⅝
14,400	Midvale Steel	54¼	51½	52½	— 1
1,500	Minn. & St. Louis	13½	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	102⅝	100	100	— 2
2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	4⅝	5¼	— ¼
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	10	10	10	..
21,800	Mo. Pacific cfs.	30⅝	27½	29	..
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf. cfs.	53	50	50	— 2
1,100	Montana Power	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
237	Montana Power pf.	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅝
900	NATIONAL ACME	33¼	32⅝	32½	— 1
1,200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	102	96	100	..
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
300	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	105½	105	105	— 3
7,800	Nat. Conduit & Cable	32¼	29	30	— 1
9,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp'g.	39	36¼	38	+ ⅛
1,600	Nat. Lead	52½	*50⅝	50⅝	— 1½
6,585	Nevada Con. Copper	22⅝	21	22½	+ 1½
1,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	28	23	25	— 1½
900	N. Y. Air Brake	121	119¾	*120	— ¼
66,610	N. Y. Central	82	74⅞	76½	— 4⅝
100	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	23¼	23¼	23¼	— 2⅞
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 5⅛
32,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	24⅝	26	— 5⅛
2,050	N. Y., Ont. & Western	20½	19½	20	— ½
5,400	Norfolk & Western	114¼	112	114	— ⅞
125	Norfolk & Western pf.	81½	81½	81½	..
800	North American	58	55	55	— 3⅝
16,500	Northern Pacific	101¼	98⅝	98⅞	— 1⅛
900	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	96	94	95	— 5
18,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	49⅝	45½	48	— ⅛
1,400	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	+ 1
4,300	Ontario Mining	6½	6	6¼	— ⅝
900	Owens Bottle Machine	92	89	89	— 3
2,500	PACIFIC MAIL	27	26½	26½	— 1⅝
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22½	22½	22½	..
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	93	92	92	— 2
36,810	Pennsylvania R. R.	52½	49⅝	51⅞	— 1
1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	72	70½	71	— 1
100	Pere Marquette	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1,300	Philadelphia Co.	34½	33⅞	34⅝	+ 1
900	Pierce-Arrow pf.	95⅝	94	94	— 1⅝
700	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	..
12,800	Pittsburgh Coal	51	45½	50⅝	+ 3½
400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	87½	87	87	— ½
4,000	Pittsburgh & West Va.	26	24	26	— ½
700	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	62½	61	61	— 1
1,100	Pond Creek Coal	22½	22	22½	+ 1
5,500	Pressed Steel Car	62⅝	58	62	+ 2
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	102	102	..
100	Public Service, N. J.	117	117	117	+ 1
1,800	Pullman Co.	140	134½	135	— 5
200	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
900	Quicksilver pf.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅝
1,800	RY. STEEL SPRING	47	44	46½	+ ⅝
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99	99	99	..
11,000	Ray Con. Copper	26⅞	25¼	26⅝	+ 1¼
60,700	Reading	87	80⅞	82⅝	— 3⅝
100	Reading 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	— 1
100	Reading 2d pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
46,600	Republic Iron & Steel	82	77	80⅝	+ 1½
1,610	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102½	101¼	101¼	— ½
3,400	Royal Dutch cfs.	67⅝	65⅛	66⅝	+ ½
5,200	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	15½	14	15¼	+ ⅜
400	St. L. Southwestern	30	28⅞	29	— 1
300	St. L. Southwestern pf.	43½	43½	43½	..
2,900	Savage Arms	77	65	*65	— 9¼
1,400	Saxon Motor	15	11⅞	13	— 2½
400	Seaboard Air Line	11	10⅝	10½	— ½
1,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	162	159	159½	— 1⅞
1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	24	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅝
9,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	37½	35⅝	36⅞	..
1,700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	46	43	46	— 2⅛
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	90	90	90	— 3
24,861	Southern Pacific	92¼	89½	90⅝	— 2⅛
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	180	180	180	..
22,600	Southern Railway	27½	25½	27	..
3,400	Southern Railway pf.	57	52	57	+ 2⅝
21,530	Studebaker	47	42	43¼	— 2½
315	Studebaker pf.	94	90	94	..
400	Stutz Motor	40	39½	39½	— 1
500	Superior Steel	39	37	37	— 2
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½	..
1,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅛
14,500	Texas Co.	170	160	163⅝	+ ⅝
900	Texas & Pacific	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅝
400	Third Avenue	21	19⅝	21	+ 1⅛
100	Tidewater Oil	204	204	204	— ⅞
113,800	Tobacco Products	74½	68½	72⅝	— 1⅝
400	Tobacco Products pf.	102	101½	101½	— 2
100	Transue & W. Steel F.	40	40	40	..
300	Twin City Rapid Tran.	84½	84	84	— 1
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	102½	102½	102½	— 2½
400	Union Bag & Paper	10⅝	8⅝	10	+ 1⅛
300	Union Bag & P., new	76	72	*74	+ 2
48,600	Union Pacific	131½	127	129	— 2⅞
1,000	Union Pacific pf.	78½	77½	77½	— ½
1,300	United Alloy Steel	43	42½	42½	— 1½
48,300	United Cigar Stores	122	113¼	121⅝	+ 2⅝
200	United Drug	74	73⅝	73⅝	— 1⅛
600	United Drug 1st pf.	53	51½	51½	— 2
100	United Drug 2d pf.	83½	83½	83½	— 1½
1,110	United Fruit	129	125¼	125⅝	— 3⅝
400	United Paperboard	23	20	20	— 4
100	United Rys. Invest.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
800	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	17	16	17	..
23,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	135	125	130½	— 4½
50	U. S. Realty & Imp.	11	11	11	..
7,100	U. S. Rubber	62⅝	59¼	60¼	— 1⅛
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	104⅝	104⅝	— 1½
2,800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	61½	58	61½	+ ½
906,350	U. S. Steel	111⅝	104½	107⅞	— 1⅝
12,385	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅝	116½	116¼	— ½
32,500	Utah Copper	99½	92⅝	97⅝	+ 3½
600	Utah Securities	17	15	17	+ 1½
1,400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	37⅞	36	36½	..
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	— 2
2,000	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	60	55	55	— 5
200	Vulcan Detinning	24	24	24	..
1,840	WABASH	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
4,600	Wabash pf. A	48½	46	47	— 1
3,003	Wabash pf. B	25½	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
671	Wells Fargo Express	92	90	92	..
2,800	Western Maryland	17½	16⅝	17	..
500	Western Md. 2d pf.	25	25	25	— 10
638	Western Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
825	Western Pacific pf.	45	45	45	..
800	Western Union	91½	89	90½	— 1⅛
18,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	46½	43¼	44⅝	..
6,200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	12	12⅝	— ½
4,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	29	25	25⅞	— 3½
500	White Motor	45	44	44	+ ½
2,700	Wilson & Co.	62⅝	58⅝	60	+ ½
22,800	Willys-Overland	29½	26⅝	27	— 1½
100	Willys-Overland pf.	91½	91½	91½	— 3½
4,600	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	122½	114½	121½	— ½
200	Woolworth pf.	122	122	122	+ ½
300	Worthington Pump	82½	82	82	— 4½

*Ex dividend.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 8, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,340,500	$656,161,950
Same period last year	$15,705,000	710,823,500

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds	81.80	81.51	86.39	81.51
Same period a year ago	86.39	86.31	87.49	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	72	72	72	2
Alaska G. M. 6s A.	60	60	60	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	2
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	90	87⅝	87⅝	173
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	86	85⅝	85⅝	23
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99	99	99	11
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97	96¾	96⅝	107
Am. Tobacco 3s	119	119	119	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87½	86	86	11
Ann Arbor 4s	59	59	59	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	89⅞	89½	89⅞	22
A., T. & S. Fe gen.4s	86⅝	86	86	52
A., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	80⅞	80½	80½	1
A.,T.& S.Fe adj.4s,st.	80⅞	80½	80⅞	3
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s B	97⅛	97	97½	3
Atl. Coast Line 4s	87⅛	86	86	2
BALT. & O., P.L.3½s	90¾	90	90½	5
Balt. & O. gold 4s	84⅝	84¼	84¼	23
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	94½	94	94	40
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	85	83⅞	84	1
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	100	7
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98½	98⅛	98⅛	52
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	92	92	92	1
Buff., R. & P.gen.5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	2
B., C. R. & N. col. 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
CENT. DIST.TEL.5s	100	100	100	1
Central of Ga. con. 5s	97	97	97	4
Central Leather 5s	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	34
Central Pacific 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	7
Central Pacific 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	8
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	18
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	84½	83	83⅝	80½
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	77⅝	77	77	41
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44	44	44	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	89
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
C.,B.& Q.,Iowa Div.4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C.,B.& Q.,Iowa Div.5s	100	100	100	3
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s	90	90	90	9
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, U. S. mtg. ctfs.	75	75	75	9
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	64	64	64	3
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	19
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s, Series B	95	94⅝	95	10
C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s	86¼	85½	85½	27
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	85½	85	85½	22
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	11
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '21	100	100	100	1
Chicago Rwys. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
C., R. I. & P. ger. 4s	80	79⅞	80	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69½	68⅞	69	59
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Ser. P	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Chi. Un. St. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	11
C. & W. I. con. 4s	69½	69½	69½	4
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	4
Chile Cop. 6s,rec.p.pd.	85	81½	83½	184
Chile Cop. 6s,rec.f.pd.	85	85	85	½
Chile Copper 7s	113	110	113	30½
Cin. Gas. ref. 5s	97½	97½	97½	16
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	65½	65	65	11
Clevel. Sh. Line 4½s	96	96	96	8
Col. Industrial 5s	77½	77½	77½	3
Col. & South. 1st 4s	84	81½	81½	7
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78⅝	78	78⅝	4
Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	4
Comp. Tab. & Rec. 6s	83	83	83	1
Con. Gas cv. 6s	106	105¼	106	5
Corn. Prod. ref.5s, '34	98⅜	97	97	67
Cub.-Am. Su.col.tr.6s	100	100	100	4
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	95	94⅞	94⅞	34
D. & R. G. con. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	10
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	57	57	57	14
Det. City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	8
Distillers Sec. 5s	75	73⅞	74	42
ELK HORN CL.cv.6s	98½	98½	98½	2
Erie Con. 4s	79⅞	77⅞	77½	2
Erie Con. 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3
Erie gen. 4s	58½	54	54½	36
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	51½	51	51	2
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	50	50	50	20
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	63½	63½	63½	5
Erie, Penn. col.tr.4s	88½	88	88½	11
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	101	101	101	1
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	2
Gt. Northern 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	6
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	82	82	82	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	58	55	55½	46
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15⅞	15½	15½	5
ELKHORN Ct.cv.6s	98½	98½	98½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97	97	97	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	76	75	75	20

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ill. Steel 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
Indiana Steel 5s	100	99¾	100	15
Int.-Met. 4½s	62	60½	62	15
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	89⅝	88	88¼	109
Int. Agri. 5s	75½	75¼	75½	3
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90⅝	91	83
Int. Paper 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	42	42	18
KANSAS CITY, Ft. S. & M. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛	3
Kan. City So. 5s	81½	81½	81½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	2
LACK. S'L 5s, '50	90	90	90	38
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98	97½	97½	20
Lake Shore 3½s	78	77	77	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91	90¼	90¼	14
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	90⅛	90⅛	17
Liggett & Myers 5s	98	98	98	1
L. I. deb. 5s, tr. ctfs.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	2
Lorillard 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	7
L. & N. unif. 4s	86¾	85⅝	86¼	5
MAN'N con 4s, reg.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	6
Man. con. 4s, t. e.	85¼	85¼	85¼	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C	106⅛	106	106	20
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	10
Mich. C. 4s, 1940	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	8
Mich. State Tel. 5s	94	94	94	1
M., S. & N. W. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2
Mid. S'l col. tr. 5s	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝	33
M. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	47	45	45	12
M. & St. L. con. 5s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	1
Mo., K. & E. 5s	45	45	45	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	85	85	85	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	66	66	66	2
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	38¼	38½	38½	2½
M., K. & T. 1st and ref. 4s	50	50	50	6
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	53½	51	51	10
M. Pac. 1st and ref. 5s, 1965	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	1
M.P. 1st & ref. 5s, '23	94	93⅜	94	11
M. Pac. 1st and ref. 5s, 1926	91½	91½	91½	6
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57⅞	56½	56⅞	546
Montana Power 6s	93	93	93	8
Mob. & Ohio, St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	82	82	82	1
N. C. & ST. L. 5s	102	102	102	3
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96⅝	95	96⅝	8
N. O., Tex. & M. 5s	45⅝	42½	43	51
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	100	97	98⅞	543
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	11
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85	85	85	5
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	42
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92	91⅞	91⅞	19
N.Y.C. & L. S. col.3½s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	1
N.Y.C.& St.L.deb.4s	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	1
N.Y.C.& St.L.1st 4s	84½	84	84	6
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	4
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	4
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	105	105	105	4
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s	94	89	90	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, 1956	58	58	58	6
N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s	66½	66½	66½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	53	53	53	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	21	20	21	30
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93½	93	93⅛	12
N. Y., W. & Bos.4½s	47½	46⅞	47	27
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	6
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	117½	117½	117½	10
Nor. Pacific 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	15
Nor. Pacific 3s	62	61½	61½	16
Nor. St. Pow. ref. 5s	89⅞	89	89	10
OHIO RIV. 1ST 5s	104	104	104	1
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Ore. S. Line. ref. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	4
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	5
Penna. gtd. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Penna. con. 5s, retg.	100	100	100	1
Penna. 4s, 1948	92	92	92	1
Penna. con. 4½s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	59
Penna. gen. 4½s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	5
Pa. gen.4½s.tem.ctfs.	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛	60
Pere. Marq. 1st 5s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	20
People's Gas ref. 5s	91	90	90	3
Public Service 5s	86⅝	86½	86½	6
READING gen. 4s	88⅞	87⅛	88⅝	8
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅞	98	98	36
Rio Grd. West. 1st 4s	67½	67⅛	67⅛	1
ST. L., I. M.& S.g.5s	95	94½	95	6
St. L. & S. F. p. lien 4s, Series A	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞	144½
St. L. & S. F. p. lien 5s, Series B	78	78½	78½	5

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	64½	63½	63½	71
St. L. & S. F. inc. 5s	51	50	50⅝	97
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	69⅞	69	69	6
St. L. S. W. term. 5s	61	61	61	3
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	95	93	95	4
St. P., M.&M. con. 4s	90⅞	90⅛	90⅞	2
St. P., M.&M. 6s, reg.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3
S. P. & N. P. 4s	62	61	61	14
San. An. & A. P. 4s	61⅛	60⅝	61	11
Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	55⅝	53	53	31
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	107½
So. Pac. conv. 5s	81⅝	81	81⅝	121
So. Pac. conv. 4s	84⅝	84	84⅝	25
So. Pac. ref. 4s	96⅛	96	96	14
Southern Rwy. 5s	65⅞	64⅞	65½	53
Southn. Ry. gen. 4s	65	65	65	5
So. Ry., M. & O.col.4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	5
Standard Milling 5s	95	95	95	1
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	3
Tenn. Cop. 6s	102	101¼	101½	17
Texas Co. deb. 6s	66	65⅝	65⅝	9
Third Av. ref. 4s	36½	36	36½	11
Third Av. adj. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st 5s	48½	48½	48½	1
T., St. L. & W. 4s	90½	90	90¼	29
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88	87½	87½	7
Union Pac. cv. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	5
Union Pac. ref. 4s				
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Equit. Trust ctfs.	31	30	30	10
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union Trust ctfs.	32	30	30	24
Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	60½	60⅛	60⅛	1
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	51½	51½	51½	7
U. S. Rubber 6s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	319
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞	147
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	104	102	104	21
U. S. Steel 5s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	141
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	95	94¼	95	6
Va. Midland gen. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	95¼	93⅞	93⅞	20
WABASH 1st 5s	100⅛	100	100	9
Wabash 2d 5s	93	93	93	3
Western Electric 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	3
Western Md. 4s	66	66	66	6
Western Pacific 5s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	8
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	94	94	94	1
West Shore 4s	82½	82	82½	8
West Shore 4s, reg.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	100	99⅞	100	16
Total sales				$5,206,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	20
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.94	99.62	99.90	7334
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¼	95	95	98
Anglo-French 5s	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	1062½
City of Bordeaux 6s	94	93⅝	93⅝	61
City of Lyons 6s	94	93⅝	93⅝	52
City of Marseilles 6s	94	93⅝	93⅝	46
City of Paris 6s	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	25½
City of Tokio 5s	78	77½	78	3
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95	95	95	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95¼	95	95¼	20
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	2
French Govt. tp. 5½s	97⅛	96⅞	97	294
Japanese 4½s	88¾	88	88¾	81
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	2
Jap.4½s,2d ser.Ger.st.	80	78¾	79	56
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86½	86⅝	86⅝	2
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	96⅝	95½	96¼	4
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	425
U.K.of G.B.&I.5½s,'18	99⅜	99¼	99¼	588
U.K.of G.B.&I.5½s,'19	95	94⅝	94⅝	296
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	90½	90¼	90¼	439
U.K.of G.B.&I.5½s,'21	94	93⅝	93⅝	137
Total sales				$11,080,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '45	103	103	103	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '45	103	103	103	2
Va. fd. dtb. 1991	87½	87½	87½	1
Total sales				$6,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	94	94	94	1
4s, 1958	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
4½s, 1960	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	2
4½s, 1964	97⅛	97	97½	9
4½s, May, 1957	102	102	102	6
4½s, Nov., 1957	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	16
4½s, 1965	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	3
Total sales				$39,000
Grand total				$16,340,500

MONEY RATES.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	6	6	6	6
Sept. 5	5	4	5	4
Sept. 6	4½	2½	2½	4½
Sept. 7	4½	3½	4	4½
Sept. 8	4½	3½	4	4½
Week's range—High			6	6
Low			2½	4
Same week last year—High			3	3
Low			2⅞	2⅞
Year to date—High			10	6
Low			1½	1½
Same period last year—High			6	5
Low			1⅝	1⅝

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 3	Holiday.		
Sept. 4	5 @5¼	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 5	5 @5¼	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 6	4¾@5	5 @5¼	5¼@5½
Sept. 7	4¾@5	5	5¼@5½
Sept. 8	4¾@5	5	5¼@5½
Week's range—High	5½	5½	5½
Low	4¾	5	5¼
Same week last year—High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	2½	2½	3½
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	4
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5	3¾	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	*3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	5

*Up to 90 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¼@3½

Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3⅝@3⅞

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ... 4¾

4 to 6 months ... 5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
			62f 35c
Sept. 3	56⅛	97⅝	62f 30c
Sept. 4	55⅝	97⅝	62f 30c
Sept. 5	55½		62f 30c
Sept. 6	55½	97⅝	62f 30c
Sept. 7	55½	97⅝	62f 30c
Sept. 8	55½		

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 4	47½d	93⅝c
Sept. 5	48½d	95⅝c
Sept. 6	48½d	95⅝c
Sept. 7	49d	96⅝c

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts—Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	3⅜	4⅝	4⅞	27f 18c
Sept. 5	3⅜	4⅝	4⅞	27f 18c
Sept. 6	3⅜	4⅝	4⅞	27f 18c
Sept. 7	3⅜	4⅝	4⅞	27f 18c
Sept. 8	3⅜	4⅝	4⅞	27f 18c

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 5	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 6	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 7	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 8	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.37
Hale & Norcross	.02	Utah	.02
Jacket	.08	Mexican dollars	.75½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Great Bend	.10
Jim Butler	.87	Jumbo Exten.	.24
McNamara	.11	Kewanas	.10
Midway	.11	Silver Pick	.09
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.19	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Consolidated	.24
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Morning Glory	.23
West End	.68	Red Top	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Union Amalg.	.24
Atlanta	.10	White Caps	1.42½
Booth	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Daisy	.03	Louisiana Con.	.90
Florence	.14	Nevada Hills	.16
Fraction	.04	Packard	.31
Goldfield Cons.	.49	Rochester	.49
Goldfield Merger	.06	Round Mountain	.26
		United Eastern	4.23

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅝	5	Granite	40	57
Dr. J'pot.	4	7	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	5	30	McKinney	12	13
El Paso	20	4½	Portland	140	143
Fanny R.	3	210	U. Gold M.	17	20
Golden C.	205	4⅞	Vindicator	60	70
Gold Sov.	4⅝				

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forecast:

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., cooler in e. and s. Tues. increasing cloudiness; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ky.—Fair, slightly cooler Mon. Tues. increasing cloudiness.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in e. Tues. increasing cloudiness.

Ohio—Fair Mon., somewhat cooler in s. Tues fair; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds.

N. Car.—Fair in w., showers in e. Mon. Tues. fair; moderate n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly n. and n. e.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; slightly warmer in n.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; much cooler Mon.

Minn.—Fair and continued cool Mon. Tues. fair and not so cool.

Iowa—Fair and cool Mon. Tues. fair and slightly warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature.

Kansas—Cloudy and probably unsettled Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

La.—Mon. cloudy in s., unsettled and cooler in n.; Tues. unsettled.

Ark.—Mon. fair in e., probably showers in w.; cooler; Tues. unsettled.

Okla.—Mon. showers; cooler; Tues. unsettled, probably showers.

E. Tex.—Mon. cloudy in s.; unsettled, with showers and cooler, in n.; Tues. unsettled.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	Holiday			
Tuesday	52,335	196,765	262,055	$320,000
Wednesday	53,115	249,442	257,525	500,000
Thursday	63,920	282,240	245,630	203,000
Friday	53,450	364,360	251,425	221,000
Saturday	23,760	147,035	145,295	54,000
Total	246,580	1,239,842	1,161,930	$1,298,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,200	*Aetna Exp.	6	5¼	5⅝	− ⅛
900	Aet. Exp. pf. w. i.	40	39	39	− 4
2,500	*Air Reduc.	92	85	92	+ 4½
1,900	*Beth. St. w.i.	107½	105½	106½	− ⅜
29,000	*Beth. St. B rts.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
810	*B. A. Tob. or. bearer	18	17½	17⅝	− ⅜
2,600	*Car. Lt. & P.	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	− ⅛
5,800	Carwen Steel	10⅝	10	10⅛	
5,700	Chev.M.C. w.i.	78	65	68	− 7
100	*City Ser.	27½	27½	27½	− 1
10,300	Curtiss Aero.	40½	37½	37½	− 1⅝
425	Emer. Phon.	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
500	Ev.H'ney, Inc.	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	− ¼
200	F.Dy.&Ch.w.i.	5	5	5	
25	Holly Sugar	52	52	52	− ¼
160	H. Sug. C. pf.	100	100	100	− 1½
400	Int. Rubber	10⅝	10	10⅝	− ⅛
300	Keyst. T. & R.	14¼	14	14	
1,240	*L. Torp. Bt.	6	5	5¼	− ¾
10	Lukens Steel 1st pf.	102	102	102	
1,950	Man. Transit.	⅝	½	⅝	
100	Marlin Arms	111	111	111	
14,500	*Max. Mun.	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,000	Nor. A.P.& P.	3⅞	3	3¼	+ ⅛
37,000	Poca-Log. Cl.	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
12,610	*Prud. Pic.	6½	5⅜	6¼	
50	Pyrene Mfg.	11	11	11	
12,200	Smith Mot. T.	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	
100	Smith Mot. T.	9½	9½	9½	
300	Smith-Ter. Tr. pf.	10⅛	10	10	
5,200	*St. Jos. Ld.	19½	17⅞	17⅞	− 1⅜
2,450	*Steel Alloys	8⅝	8⅛	8½	− ⅝
14,000	Submar. Bt.	28	24	24⅞	− 1
100	*Todd Shipyds.	82	82	82	
2,000	Triangle Film	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
23,000	*United Mot.	21⅝	18⅞	19⅛	− 1⅝
3,100	*U.S. Aircraft	6⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ¾
2,450	U.S. L. & H.	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
7,700	U.S. St'mship.	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
100	Un. Sug. w.i.	33½	33½	33½	− 2½
43,000	Wright-Mar. A. C.	9⅛	7⅝	8	− ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. O.	19	19	19	− ⅝
30	Ill. Pipe L.	217	212	212	− 6
10	No. Pipe L.	101	101	101	+ 1
40	Prairie P. L.	254	252	252	+ 7
10	So. Pipe L.	201	201	201	− 11
40	S. O. of Cal.	245	245	245	− 2
70	S. O. of N. J.	561	548	561	− 11
387	S. O. of N. Y.	275	258	272	− 1
25	Union Tank.	97	97	97	− 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,300	*Allen Oil	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
21,500	Arkansas Pet.	48	46	47	
6,800	*Bar. O. & G.	2¼	1⅞	2	
230,000	Bos.-Wyo. O.	52	36	48	+ 10
1,100	Cons. Mex. O.	45	39	39	− 2
14,200	*Cosden O.	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
22,350	Cumb. P.&R.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
15,500	*Elk Basin P.	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
18,100	*Elk'd O.&G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13,700	*Esmeralda O.	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
2,900	*Federal Oil	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
28,200	*Friar Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
136,000	*Glenrock Oil	16⅝	12¼	15⅝	+ 3⅝
200	*Houston Oil	17	16⅝	16⅝	− 1⅝
7,200	*Inter. Pet.	12½	11⅝	12	− ⅛
20,300	Kenova Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,800	*Knick. W. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	*Do pf.	10	10	10	
8,100	*Lost City O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50,100	*Merritt O.	35⅝	32¼	35½	+ 3⅝
24,000	Met. Pet.	1½	1	1⅜	+ ⅜
18,500	*Midwest O.	162	120	162	+ 43
17,000	Do pf.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅜
5,455	Midwest Ref.	165	155	159	− 5
100	*Nat. O.&R.pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2,900	*N.Y.-Okla.O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88,000	*Northw'n O.	85	76	85	+ 8
70,000	*Okla. Oil	11	8⅝	10⅜	+ 1⅜
19,800	Do pf.	50	35	45	+ 5
16,100	Okla. P. & R.	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	
9,000	Omar O.& G.	25	21	23	+ 1
8,450	Osage-Hom.O.	9	8⅝	8⅞	
700	*Pan Am.Pet.	49	48½	49	− 1½
8,250	*Pa. Ken. O.	6	5⅝	6	
13,450	*P. O. O. &G.	12¼	12¼	12¼	
35,800	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,700	*Sap. O. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
24,500	Seq. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1	
2,250	*Sinclair Gulf	20	15	20	− 6⅜
20,200	*Tux. Star O.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
30,500	*Un. West. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Vacuum G.&O.	7⅝	7	7⅝	− ⅜
3,540	*Vic. O., new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14,500	*W. States P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31,320	*Wyo. O.& R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	*Wy. U.O.,new	5	4⅝	5	

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
16,930	A. C. H. M.	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
9,200	A.-Br. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,100	*†A. S. Cop.	29	23	25	− 3
15,500	Aris. Cornelia	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
16,800	*†Atlanta	12¼	10	11⅛	− ⅛
10,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1	1	
1,100	Bingham M.	12⅝	12	12	− ⅛
5,700	*†Booth	8	7	8	+ 2
17,190	†Boston Mont.	66	61	64	+ 2
4,900	B. Cop. & Z.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,800	Butte Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1	1	
18,200	*†Cal. Mining	71	68	70	+ 1
36,350	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
23,500	Can. Copper	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
69,000	*†Can. Cop. rts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,200	*†Cashboy	7	5	7	+ 2
9,100	*Coco R. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16,500	Con. Aris. S.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
7,350	Con. Cop. M.	9⅞	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
4,700	*†Con. G. M.	69	62	63	+ 3
5,180	Con. H'stead	6	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
4,500	Cresson Gold	5	4⅝	5	
18,000	Con. N. Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Davis-Daly	5	5	5	− 2

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
16,500	*D. M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Dundee-Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55,500	*Emma Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	
800	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
57,500	*†Fort. Con.	30	22	30	+ 7
2,500	*†Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	†Gold Hill	6	4	5	− 1
7,200	†Goldfield Con	52	49	49	− 2
1,300	†Gold. Merger	6	6	6	− 1
10,800	*Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,425	Hecla Mining	9	8⅝	8⅝	
800	H. Bay Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,750	*Iron Blos'm	1	⅞	1	
45,000	*Jerome Verde	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
8,300	*†Jim Butler	90	87	90	+ 3
6,000	Josevig-Ken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,900	*†Jumbo Ext.	27	25	26	− 1
8,500	*J.M. of N.M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
200	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11,320	*†Kewanas	13	11	11	− 2
700	La Rose Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,100	Louisiana C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,200	Magma Cop.	47	43	45	+ 1
4,400	*†Mag'c Cop.	24	22	24	
12,600	Magnate Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,100	*†Marsh Min.	15	13	13	− 2
3,775	Mason Valley	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
17,400	†McKin.-Dar.	69	62	66	+ 6
6,200	*Milford Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	− ⅛
1,300	†Mogul Min.	70	68	69	− 1
500	*Mojave T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27,600	Monster Ch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17,800	*†Mother L.	34	29	34	+ 5
5,500	*Nancy H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
78,000	*†Nat. Leas.	15	14	15	− 1
25,400	*†N. Z. & L.	38	35	38	
3,875	Nicklas Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,300	Nipissing	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
14,400	*O. C., n. w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14,400	†P'tland C. C.	33	31	32	+ 4
300	*Ray Herc.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
28,000	†Rex. Con. M.	18	15	16	− 1
4,100	†R'mond Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,000	†Roch. Mines	54	52	52	− 7
150	*†Round Mtn.	26	26	26	− 1
1,000	*†San Toy	12	12	12	− 1
1,000	*Santa R. Dev	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31,200	S. Kg. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,200	Sil. Kg. Con.	10	6	10	+ ⅛
3,500	*†Silver Pick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	St'd Sil.-Ld.	22	16	17	− 3
14,450	*†Success Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,700	Sup. Copper	4⅛	4	4⅛	
100	*Tonop. Bel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,650	Tonop. Ext.	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
12,000	*†Troy-Arizona	19	18	18	− 1
300	Unit. Cop. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,115	Unit. East'n	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
4,300	*†U. S. Tung.	26	25	25	− 2
5,300	Unity Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	3¾	
30,500	*†Utah Nat. M.	29	1⅝	27	+ 1
35,300	*†Utica Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	*Verde Comb. C.	1	⅞	1	+ 2
3,700	‡W. End Con.	70	67	69	+ 1
16,900	White C. M.	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
40,000	†White C. Ext.	33	28	29	− 3
5,200	*White Cross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Wh. K. C. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15,500	†Wilbert Cop.	31	29	31	+ 1
41,450	†Yer. Mt. C.	24	21	23	+ 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$325,000	*Beth. St. 5s, ½-y., n.	98¼	98	98⅛	− ⅛
458,000	*Can. Gov. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
90,000	*Can Nor. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
84,000	*Ch. & W. I. 6% notes	99	98⅝	98⅞	+ ¼
127,000	Gen.El. 6% n.	102	101	101⅝	− ⅜
146,000	*Gt. Nor. 3-y. 5% notes	98⅛	97	97⅞	− ¼
105,000	*Hock. V. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
2,000	*N.Y.C. 4½s, w. i.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
29,000	*Rus.Gv.6½s	80⅛	78	78	− 2

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
Sept. 3—Holiday			
Sept. 4	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Sept. 5	4.7555	4.75½	4.75⅝
Sept. 6	4.75⅝	4.75½	4.75½
Sept. 7	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Sept. 8	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 3	Holiday		
Sept. 4	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Sept. 5	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Sept. 6	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Sept. 7	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Sept. 8	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	4.7555	4.76⅜
Low	4.7550	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Same week last year—High	4.75⅝	4.76⅜
Low	4.75¼	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
Year to date—High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641½
Same period last year—High	4.78	4.78⅜
Low	4.73⅝	4.74⅜

PARIS.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Sept. 3	Holiday.					
Sept. 4	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½
Sept. 5	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½
Sept. 6	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½
Sept. 7	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½
Sept. 8	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	5.77⅝	5.76½
Low	5.78⅝	5.77½
Same week last year—High	5.88	5.87¼
Low	5.89⅝	5.88⅝
Year to date—High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08⅝	6.07⅝

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Sept. 3	Holiday.					
Sept. 4	4.67	4.65	42.00	42.125	7.68	7.62
Sept. 5	4.76	4.74	41.93¾	42.06¼	7.66	7.65¼
Sept. 6	4.84	4.82	41.875	42.00	7.67	7.60
Sept. 7	4.75	4.73	42.00	42.125	7.67½	7.66½
Sept. 8	4.73	4.71½	42.00	42.125	7.70	7.69
Week's range—High	4.67	4.65	42.00	42.125	7.68	7.62
Low	4.84	4.82	41.93¾	42.00	7.70	7.69
Same week last year—High	5.29½	5.28½	40.87½	40.93¾	6.42	6.41½
Low	5.32	5.31	40.75	40.81¼	6.47	6.46½
Year to date—High	4.39	4.37	42.25	42.50	6.85⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85½
Same period last year—High	5.29½	5.28½	40.87½	41.31¼	6.47½	6.46½
Low	5.29½	5.31	40.75	41.12½	6.49	6.48¼

	Greece Dem.	Greece Cables.	Russia Dem.	Russia Cables.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	19.50	19.55	17.40	17.50
Sept. 5	19.50	19.55	17.45	17.55
Sept. 6	19.50	19.55	17.55	17.65
Sept. 7	19.50	19.55	16.75	17.00
Sept. 8	19.50	19.55	16.50	17.00
Week's range—High	19.50	19.55	17.55	17.65
Low	19.50	19.55	16.50	17.00
Year to date—High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.56
Low	19.50	19.55	16.50	17.00

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Dem.	Copenhagen Cables.	Stockholm Dem.	Stockholm Cables.
Sept. 3	Holiday.			
Sept. 4	30.50	30.70	33.55	33.75
Sept. 5	30.45	30.70	33.50	33.70
Sept. 6	30.45	30.70	33.60	33.85
Sept. 7	30.50	30.80	33.60	33.80
Sept. 8	30.50	30.80	33.60	33.70
Week's range—High	30.50	30.80	33.60	33.85
Low	30.45	30.70	33.50	33.70
Year to date—High	30.45	30.65	33.60	33.60
Low	27.05	27.12	29.25	29.45

Christiania.	Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 3	Holiday.	
Sept. 4	30.65	30.85
Sept. 5	30.65	30.80
Sept. 6	30.60	30.85
Sept. 7	30.60	30.80
Sept. 8	30.60	30.80
Week's range—High	30.65	30.85
Low	30.60	30.80
Year to date—High	31.00	31.50
Low	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Hongkong Cab's.	Peking Dem.	Peking Cab's.
Week's range—High	79.00	79.25	122.00	122.25
Low	78.00	78.25	120.00	120.25
Year to date—High	77.00	77.25	118.00	118.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

Shanghai.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	115.00	115.25
Low	113.00	113.25
Year to date—High	111.00	111.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

INDIA. / PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay Dem.	Bombay Cab's.	Calcutta Dem.	Calcutta Cab's.	Manila Dem.	Manila Cab's.
Week's range—High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Low	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

SPAIN. / JAPAN.

	Spain Dem.	Spain Cab's.	Kobe Dem.	Kobe Cab's.	Yokohama Dem.	Yokohama Cables.
Week's range—High	22.40	22.50	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Low	22.05	22.15	51.00	51.125	51.00	51.125
Year to date—High	23.70	23.80	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range—High	43.00	43.10	25.15	25.25
Low	42.85	42.95	25.15	25.25
Year to date—High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.80	23.50	23.62½

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the First Mortgage, dated September 1, 1911, securing the aforesaid bonds, invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of said bonds, at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest with five per cent. premium sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $18,193.61 now held in the Sinking Fund. All proposals should be for all or any part of the bonds offered, and should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and delivered to the Trustee at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York City, not later than 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1917, after which notices will be mailed to holders of such bonds as may be accepted. Bonds so accepted must be delivered to the under-signed on or before September 25, 1917, with all coupons maturing on and after March 1, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By H. G. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

September 4, 1917.

Dividend-bearing stocks bid and offered in The Annalist every Monday by reputable firms in the Open Security Market. The stocks and bonds on sale are not listed on any Exchange. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 30th, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay an installment of interest equal to five per cent. per annum for the three months from April 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1917, said interest amounting to twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) for each thousand dollars ($1,000) face value of bonds.

Such payment will be made on October 1st, 1917, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 10.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on September 20th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 3rd, 1917.

Dated, New York, September 1, 1917.

WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary.

Rex Consolidated Mining Company

Transfer Office—United States Corporation Co.

28 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

Stockholders are requested to have certificates of stock placed in their name so that they will receive notice of a Special Stockholders' Meeting and information regarding plans recommended by the Directors, which will give stockholders important rights.

L. E. Whicher, Pres't.

25 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Individuals owning these bonds are not required to make a statement of income derived therefrom or any declaration of ownership to the Federal authorities.

$1,500,000

City of Portland, Oregon

4½% Gold Bonds

Dated October 1, 1917. Due October 1, 1920-1947, inclusive.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination.

Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and October 1) payable in gold coin at the fiscal agent of the City of Portland in New York City or at the office of the City Treasurer in Portland, Oregon.

Eligible to secure Postal Savings deposits at 90% of market value not exceeding par

Portland, the metropolis of the State of Oregon, is recognized as one of the most conservative cities in the Far West. Its finances have been ably managed, and the bonds of the city rank high as an investment security.

More than half of this issue has been sold at the present time, and we offer the remainder with our recommendations

Prices to yield 4.70%

Harris, Forbes & Co. New York

National City Company New York

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York University IN Wall Street

979 young men and women enrolled last year for the evening courses at the

Wall Street Division

of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance in the Broad Exchange Building. Many more will enroll this fall.

These ambitious young men and women, instead of working aimlessly and waiting for advancement, will take advantage of systematic training under experienced teachers, many of whom are engaged in actual business.

The bulletin for the coming year is ready for distribution. Further information may be obtained from A. W. Taylor, director, 25 Broad Street. Telephone: Broad 824.

Write for Bulletin 910.

To Small Dealers

of good standing, well known firm offers high grade dividend paying industrial stock—liberal selling commission.

Apply O 311 Times Downtown.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

A Bond House of Service

Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY

Warrants will be issued to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 12, 1917, entitling them to subscribe to their proportion of 100,000 shares of The Midwest Refining Company capital stock at its par value of $50 per share, being a right to subscribe for one share to every four shares owned by them.

Warrants will be issued for full and fractional shares, and payment for the new stock will be due and payable at The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on or before October 5th, 1917, in New York funds, upon surrender of warrants properly endorsed.

Warrants will be mailed on or about September 22d, 1917, to stockholders of record September 12th, 1917.

Warrants will also be issued to holders of Voting Trust Certificates of record at the close of business on September 12th, 1917.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.

September 5, 1917.

To the Holders of 7% Five-Year Convertible Secured Gold Notes Series "A" of the LIBERTY OIL COMPANY, INC.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Indenture dated July 1, 1916, securing the above notes, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of notes of said Series in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $11,026.85 now in its hands for account of the Sinking Fund provided by said Indenture. All offers must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 110% of the principal thereof, and must be received at the office of the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon on September 24, 1917. Notification of offers accepted will be mailed on or before September 25, 1917, and will call for delivery to the undersigned, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York City, of notes so accepted, as of October 1, 1917, with January 1, 1918, and subsequently maturing coupons attached.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By R. G. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Dated September 4, 1917.

City of New York

4½% Gold Corporate Stock

Exempt from taxation as personal property in the State of New York

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Individuals owning these bonds are not required to make a statement of income derived therefrom or any declaration of ownership to the Federal authorities.

Yielding about 4.42%

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C. FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Head Office: 5, Threadneedle St., London, E. C. 2

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E. C. 3.

($5 = £1.)

Subscribed Capital ... $114,739,020

Paid-up Capital ... $23,903,960

Reserve Fund ... $20,000,000

Deposits (26th July, 1917) ... $912,587,430

Cash Reserve (Ditto) ... $210,377,630

Over 1,000 offices in United Kingdom.

Clients of this Bank applied for $465,000,000 of the last English War Loan.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

AMERICAN NAVAL and MILITARY FORCES.

COLONIAL BANK, LONDON

Will be pleased to open, without charge, Current Accounts for Members of American Naval and Military Forces.

Interest Allowed on Daily Balances.

United States Treasury Drafts, Bankers' Drafts, Cheques, Coupons and United States Currency Bills cashed.

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BRANCHES: 51 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C. Liverpool, 25 Castle Street. Manchester, 21 York Street.

AGENTS IN FRANCE: Cox & Company (France) Ltd.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 22 William Street.

Pocahontas Logan Coal Co.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Registrar METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agent

CAPITALIZATION

Bonded Debt—None

Preferred Stock 7%	Par Value $5.00	Common Stock
$3,000,000	Authorized	$5,000,000
$2,500,000	To be issued	$3,500,000

The salient features of this company are summarized as follows:

1. Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1917, after allowances for payment of preferred dividends, taxes, depreciation, etc., at rate of 22.71% per annum on the common stock.
2. Current production at the rate of 800,000 tons per year.
3. Amount of proven coal on property, 168,188,000 tons which at current rate of production will insure the property a life of 210 years.
4. Future earnings should be substantially increased by enlarged production and opening of a new mine about October 15, 1917, on property containing 54,873,000 tons of coal.
5. All of the preferred stock and 800,000 shares of the common stock have been disposed of.

Write for circular containing detailed earnings and production statements with complete information on the property.

Traded in on the New York Curb Market

FRANK J. WATERS

25 Broad Street New York Telephone 1456 Broad

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Ill., September 1st, 1917.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, 608 room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 21st, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 3rd, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

First Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $38,037.01 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Friday, September 14, 1917. Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y." Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, September 1st, 1917.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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We Will Buy
25 Amer. Graphophone Pfd.
25 Empire Steel Pfd.
100 Gulf Mobile & Nor. Pfd.
100 Holly Sugar Pfd.
100 Republic Motor Truck Pfd.
We Will Sell
50 Amer. Graphophone Com.
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
100 Celluloid Company
50 Indian Refining
100 National Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Poole Engineering & Machine Co.
Circular on application
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Aetna Explosives / Am. Graphophone / Guantanamo Sug. / Penn S'b'd Steel / Carbon Steel / Charcoal Iron / Santa Cecelia Sug. / Atlantic Steel / Smith Motor Tr. / Lima Locomotive / Cities Serv. W. I. / Reo Motor Car / American Chicle / Louisiana Oil / Poole Eng. & Mch. / Cent. Aguirre Sug.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Bethlehem Steel
New 8% Pfd. Stock "B"
And Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Marlin Arms
STOCK AND NOTES
Kiely & Horton
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By-Products Coke
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71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

For Sale
Int. Motor Truck
1st Pfd.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Eastern Steel Com.
Hupp Motor Pfd.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 8174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Am. Brass / Am. Chile / Am. Graphophone / Am. Light & Trac. / Burns Ice / Crocker Wheeler / H. B. Claflin / Kirby Lumber / Natl. Carbon / Natl. Rubber / Niles-Bement-Pond / Prest-O-Lite / Procter & Gamble / Pyrene / Remington Type. / Singer Mfg.
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RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

Western N. Y. & Penn Tract (all issues)
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Connecticut R'way & Light Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Am. Power & Light Pfd.
Illinois Tract. Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Midwest Refining
Stock and Rights
BOUGHT—SOLD
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
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Pocahontas Logan Coal Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Special Circular on Request.
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Poto. R., '49	5	Jan. & July	95	97½
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	50	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	98
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	86	87
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	86	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
C. & P. Telephone, '29	5	Jan. & July	100½	102½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	..
Do '28	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	90
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	87½	88¼
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	99	100¼
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	97
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Ex. Springs Water G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	..	85
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	86	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	86	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	72
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	79½	81
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	56½	57½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	72	74
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91	93
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	91	93
Kan. C. (Mo.) G. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	88½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	89½	93
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	89½	92
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	89½	93
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	101	103
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	75
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100½	101½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	83	84½
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	92½
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	80
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	90	95
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	80	82
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	79½	80
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	59½	60¼
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	83½	84½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	76	78
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	99¼	100¼
Kan. C. Stk. Yds., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	94	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	93
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	112	114
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	46	47
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	278	280
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	106	108
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	62	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	82	85
Am. Public Utilities	½	..	July 1, 14	30	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	65	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	6½	7
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Aug 25, 17	68	70
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	20	22
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	80	85
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	101½	103
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	July 1, 17	81½	85
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	31	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 17, 17	95	98
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Sep 1, 17	249	251
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 17	84	84½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 16, 17	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 16	97	101
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	47	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	76	77
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	91	95
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	70	73
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	100
Ellis. & Trenton	..	..	..	23	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	80	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	130	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	10	12
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	50
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15, 17	..	70
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	84	87
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	128	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	85
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1	Q	Jun 30, 17	..	35
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	57	60
Kan. City Railways	..	..	..	24	27
Do pf.	..	..	..	55½	59
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	95	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	68	70
Mobile Electric	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	94	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	170	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	84½	85
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	96	98
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	54	57
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	53	53½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	87¼	87¾
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	34½	35½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	64½	65½
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	88
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 17	102	103
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	..	68	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	8½	9
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	33½	34
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	117	122
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	5	5½
Do pf.	..	..	..	27	28
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	37	40
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	70
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	27½	28
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	72	73½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	65	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	77½	78½
Western Power	..	..	..	13	13½
Do pf.	$1.30	Q	Jul 16, 17	54	56
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	42	47
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	16	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	73

a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock.
b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	285	290
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	53	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	72	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	82	86
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	37	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	85	90
Atlantic Refining	..	..	..	10	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	30	40
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	165	168
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	122	123
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	101½	102
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15, 17	105	106½
By Products Coke	8	A	..	150	156
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30, 17	91	95
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	17	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	180	183
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	Q	Jul 31, 17	161	165
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	..	64	69
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 11, 17	72	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	94	95½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Jul 14, 17	102	104
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	105	106½
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	186	190
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	104	108
Federal Sugar	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 17	84	86½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	91	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	July 2, 17	57	57
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25, 17	270	271
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	50	56
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	102
International Salt	x1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	59	61
Int. Silver	..	..	..	62	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	..	101
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	89½	94
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 17	80	88
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 17	64	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	112	117
Do pf.	y2½	Q	July 2, 17	93	97
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf	..	..	..	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30, 17	142	150
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	87
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 17	95	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	150	160
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	101	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, 17	288	290
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20, 17	140	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	82	84
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	141	144
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	13	13¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	142	150
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	98	99
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78½
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	17	20
Do pf.	..	..	..	55	60
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	120	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	214	216
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	43
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 17	100	110

*And 1¼% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. †Ex div. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	545	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	180	..
Bowery	250,000	h8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	150	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	200	..
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	360	364
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	220	228
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 17	389	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	208
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	450	455
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	*3	Q	July 2, 17	200	220
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	500	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	167	168
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	315	325
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	65	73
Europe	150,000	..	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	‡25	Q	July 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	July 2, 17	985	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	180	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	136	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	395	..
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	225
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
Greenwich	500,000	b5	Q	July 2, 17	340	348
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	685	690
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, 17	255	265
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	218	220
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	380	390
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	320	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	305	310
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	270	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	275	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	205	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	190	200
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 16, 17	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 17	200	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	455	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	225
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	415
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	120	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	153	160
United States	200,000	10	S	July 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	8	Q	July 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	195	205
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div. h—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	a7	..	July 2, 17	450	455
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	162	167
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	July 2, 17	775	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	288	290
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	b6	Q	July 2, 17	350	353
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 17	440	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	210	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	260	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30, 17	365	370
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 17	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jun 30, 17	140	..
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 17	645	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 2, 17	100	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	..	Aug 1, 17	95	100
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	145	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	195	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	b7	Q	Jun 30, 17	380	400
New York	3,000,000	b9	Q	Jun 30, 17	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 17	280	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 17	340	345
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	175	..
Union	3,000,000	*5	Q	July 2, 17	390	392
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	990	1010
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 17	428	438

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 17	117	122
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 17	238	245
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jul 30, 17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	47	50
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	315	330
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 16, 17	155	165
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	505	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	b11	S	July 5, 17	335	342
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	S	July 1, 17	725	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	165	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 5, 17	460	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 17	120	126
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	95	100
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	210	214
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	360	375
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	2	S	Jul 14, 17	84	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 17	51	57

†Including 2½% extra.
b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 5.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	28
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	155	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	107	117
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	265	300
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	15	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	105	115

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 340, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. NOTICE IS GIVEN that ANTHONY O'BOYLE, Owner of the Barges LAKE GEORGE and GREAT LAKES, has filed his Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage, or injury caused by said vessels breaking away from Foot 41st Street, East River, on the 18th day of May, 1917. Stipulated value of said vessels and freight, Ten Thousand and Twenty-four ($10,024) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 343, United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1917, or be defaulted.
Dated June 9th, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL, et al, filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., for any loss, damage or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., and pending freight as appraised, viz: $11,590, with lawful interest according to law; That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,840, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24989.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY ROSENBERG, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Harry Rosenberg are hereby given notice that on September 6, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 21, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, September 8, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24991.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ELLA M. ALBIN, Bankrupt. Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on September 6th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, September 26th, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
September 8th, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24696.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—DREXEL SALES CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, Bankrupt. Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on July 24th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, September 26th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
September 8th, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24866. Notice is given that AARON LEBLANG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23622. Notice is given that WALTER PENDLETON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24814. Notice is given that JULIUS STERN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS S. FEUER and DAVID A. SOLOMON, individually and as copartners, doing business as ECLIPSE CLOTHING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,501 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, shelving, fixtures, &c.
HARRY CRONE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

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NO river in America presents more opportunities for short delightful outings than does the Hudson. If you go by the Day Line you go in comfort and luxury.

In a single day you can sail through world-famous scenery to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and return. Afternoon outings to Bear Mountain and West Point.

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Frequent Sailings
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Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Swedish Steamer "Saga"—Sailing Sept. 15. (only neutral steamer for South America)
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC., Managing Agents, 29 Broadway.
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ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist, New York Transfer Co., and American Express Co. offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Lv. Hudson River Day Line Pr., ft. W. 42d St. 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 8970 Bryant

Sight Seeing Yachts
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 1978.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

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By water, surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Literature. Dellerie's Tours, 1476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7176.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 1231 B'way

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN District of South Carolina.—FREDERICK CUTTER, Plaintiff, vs. INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Defendant. United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.—Same vs. Same. United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—Same vs. Same. Notice is hereby given that decrees respectively made by the above Courts in the above actions on July 23, 1917, and July 30, 1917, require that all persons having or claiming to have claims against said Interstate Chemical Corporation deliver sworn proofs of such claims to the undersigned Receivers, at 32 Pine St., New York City, or in care of Mitchell & Smith of Charleston, S. C., on or before October 1, 1917, and said decrees also provide that no person failing to comply herewith shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any properties, assets, and effects of said corporation now or hereafter in said Receivers' possession.
W. B. SULLIVAN,
F. E. TILGHMAN,
Receivers.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

WHITTIER INN
SEA GATE, N. Y.
30 Minutes from Herald Square.
Will Remain Open All Winter.
A modern Hotel with all improvements. Special inducements from October 1. Private Boat from Battery.
An ideal place to live, with your office only 30 minutes away.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS

NEW JERSEY.

OPEN TO OCTOBER 1
THE BREAKERS
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN.
L. N. MOSS, Owner and Manager.
PHONE 700.

PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Health, comfort and rest. $14 per week up.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing-Tennis-Swimming-pool
Orchestra-Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hanstein, Prop.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean View. Capacity 300. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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TOUR NEW ENGLAND
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Maine Coast—Summer land of health and pleasure—yachting, bathing, fishing, and every Summer sport. Write for booklet, "Along New England Shores." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 190, N. Y. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
KITTATINNY Open to December
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Leading and most modern hotel. Capacity 500. Special rates for the late Summer and beautiful Autumn seasons. Orchestra of soloists, dancing, etc. Cafe and grill. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, boating, bathing, fishing, etc. Booklet, terms and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains.
JOHN PURDY COPE.

LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 29th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

SURROGATE CITATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Probate Court.—Suffolk, ss.—To JOHN K. BARTLETT, to the next of kin and all others interested in the estate of HELEN G. CHICK, late of Boston, in said County, deceased:
Whereas, Augustus F. Arnold, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has made application for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.
And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Boston Traveller and The New York Times, newspapers published in Boston and in New York, in the State of New York, respectively, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy hereof to each person interested in the estate and to the last known address of said John K. Bartlett, fourteen days at least before said Court.
Witness, Robert Grant, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
ARTHUR W. DOLAN, Register.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

10% SCRANTON FOUNDRY & ENGINE WORKS, Inc.
OFFERS AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE), $150,000 PREFERRED STOCK, 10% CUMULATIVE, WITH CONVERTIBLE PRIVILEGE OR REDEEMABLE AT $125 PER SHARE. Entire proceeds of the sale of this stock will be used for plant extension and additional working capital. Company manufacturers marine engines, propellers, shafting, and marine and railroad iron work. Present capacity of works fully contracted for next fifteen months; additional contracts awaiting increased capacity. COMPANY'S BUSINESS NOT DEPENDENT ON THE WAR.
Particulars at the Company's Office, 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, or your bankers.

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co.
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage proposals, to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Friday, September 14, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
Wm. P. Gest, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 24th day of September, 1917, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the officers and action thereon;

(2) The election of Directors;

(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;

(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 1st, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing fresh beef and fresh mutton required at Army Posts and Camps in Eastern Department during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., September 12, 1917. Further information will be furnished on application to the Department Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, September 11, 1917, for a contract for the construction of the Shandaken tunnel. The tunnel is part of the Schoharie watershed development for the New York City water supply, is 18 miles long, and will carry water from the Schoharie reservoir to Esopus creek. The finished tunnel will be 11 feet 6 inches high by 10 feet 3 inches wide, lined with concrete masonry, and will have 8 shafts.

The tunnel has been divided into two portions, to be known as the north and south portions, so that bids may be submitted for either portion or for the entire tunnel.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash or its equivalent for each set. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 18, 1917, for delivering distilling plants and motor-driven potato peelers at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 8—31—17.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for the Construction of Trainmen's Building, Signal Towers, Circuit Breaker Houses, and Additional Platforms and Control Facilities in connection with Coney Island Terminal. Bids to be opened October 1st, 1917. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SCHROEDER & CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company, 53 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1917, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business of the company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.
MINNA E. SCHROEDER, Pres.
Dated Sept. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.
September 5th, 1917.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable October 15th, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business, October 5th, 1917.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred, Common and Class B Common Stock.
The 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which was declared on August 14, 1917, and the third installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Preferred Stock of the Corporation which was declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on October 1, 1917, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.
Checks will be mailed.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1917.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway.
New York, September 6th, 1917.
The Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917, a dividend of $1.75 per share and a capital distribution of $1.75 per share, payable September 29th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1917.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.
C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.
The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation at a meeting held today declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on October 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 1917.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, Sept. 4, 1917.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, September 6, 1917.
The Executive Committee of Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, a dividend of fifty cents per share, and a capital distribution of fifty cents per share, payable September 29th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14, 1917.
E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917, payable October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1917.
H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.
September 7th, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
2 Rector Street
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.
WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

National Conduit and Cable Co., Inc.
The Board of Directors of the National Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., today declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon its outstanding Capital Stock, payable October 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th. Transfer books will not close.
M. A. HOWARD, Secretary.
September 7th, 1917.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1917; and a further dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. Ismon, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York, MANAGERS
SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, payable Monday, October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, September 18, 1917.
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, September 5th, 1917.
The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, September 6, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Butte & Superior Mining Company have declared a dividend for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, of Sixty-two and one-half cents per share and a capital distribution of Sixty-two and one-half cents per share, both payable September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14, 1917.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, September 6, 1917.
The Executive Committee of Chino Copper Company has today declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, a dividend of $1.25 per share and a capital distribution of $1.25 per share, payable September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14, 1917.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

CALL FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Five Places for Every Applicant, Clearing House Announces.

There is no need for any woman in New York to be out of work; there are five jobs open for every applicant, according to the Employment Clearing House of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, which issued a notice yesterday of the large number of positions open.

The girl or woman who wants a job is asked to register at the Free Employment Agency nearest her home, and the application will be reported to the Clearing House. A bulletin published daily notifies every employment agency of the requests for workers. A statement issued by the managers of the Clearing House yesterday said:

"Where are all the girls who used to want jobs and couldn't get them? There are opportunities now for them to learn almost any trade they desire, at a minimum wage of $6 a week while they are learning. There are vacancies for learners in stockrooms, showooms, labeling, embroidery, waists, underwear, clothing, and jewelry manufactories. Manicurists and hairdressers are asked for at weekly salaries of from $6 to $10. Machine operators are offered from $6 to $20. A score of girls could be placed as beginners in millinery if they were only at hand. The demand for waitresses in hotels and hospitals and kitchen and pantry workers in hospitals is so great that the supply fails utterly to meet the demand.

"It is a patriotic duty in these days for women to work and release their husbands and brothers for militay duty. An ywork is not a duty merely—it opens the door to opportunity and freedom. Now that vacation time is over, it is hoped that there will soon be candidates enough to relieve a situation which is making it difficult for employers to carry on their business.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. Admiralty Calendar.
Re SS Thessaloniki.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Stanton<Curth. Becker<Beaver. Caggiano<same. Goldberg<same. O'Hara<same. Knobloch<same. Re Bronx Boulevard. Freihaut<Sec Av Ry. Kennett Cowan Co<Inv Registry, (2.) Edson<Bernhard. Max Ams, Inc<Williams. Kernell<Van Cleve. Edelstein<Wilner. Dorfman<Postal Life Ins. Winkler<Winkler. Pearson<Pearson. Forbes<Kline. Tanners Extract & Ch Wks<Bleecker Exp & Trading. Bigham<Bigham. Cuff<L I RR. Re Fawcett, (Townsend Av.) Re Swain, (same.) Tynberg<Tynberg. Re Smith (Prospect Av). Haley Hammond Co<Pinedo. Ex rel Abramson<1st Ind Puliuskei Unter Verein. Paruchi<Scranton Coal. Livingston<N Y O & W RY. Oppenheim<Siegel. Caro<Brachfeld. Amos<Newburger. Re Egan. Chandigian<Lebost. Howard<Breitung. U S Trust Co<Daniel. King<Baird. Romanoff<Federal Dyestuff & Chem. Morrow<Auto Weighing & Gum Mach. Weiss<Weiss. Mackay-Smith<Schuster, (2.) Kafka<Transit Devel. Bounany<Bounany. Monnet<Monnet. Oehrlein<Shields. Marsching<Marsching. CNY<Lozano, (2.) Re Henninger (Waterbury Av). Stromberg Exp & Imp Co<Stromberg. Harbeson<Harbeson.
Gilleran<Marshall. Walker<J J Matchett. Cawley<Val Stream House & Home Co. Clemons the Tailor, Inc<Eff & Richards. Hooley<Watson Flagg Eng Co. Kennedy<Kelly. Woolridge<Shea. Wolcher<Atlantic Steam Laundry. Lewis Pub Co<Grossman. Re N Y & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. Fordham<Fordham. Stillman<Stillman. Re Maltbie. CNY<Klee Rosenblum. Strasburger<Hangley. Culgin<Culgin. Schneider<Friedman. Moore<Taylor Cotton. Schiff<Curtis. Babcock<McEnroe. Kasviner<Kasviner. Lusky<Lusky. Ochs<Avilov. Dorb<Corsa. Guaranty Tr Co<Sec Av RR. Salomon<Tampa Ship Bldg & Eng Co. Tomkins<Sugarman. Martorella<Martorella. Winkel<Robins. Re Whitehouse. Folks<Phoenix Portland Cement Co. Eldridge<Eldridge. Smith<Worth. Clarke<42d St, Man & St Nich Ry. Harris<Harris. Tischner<Sickinger. Cohen<Carbone. Re Glaser (Klein). Fanara<Fortuna et al. Lightfoot<Lightfoot. Lauby<Commet. Goodbread<Standard Watch Supply Co. Notarbartolo<Notarbartolo. Steinfeld Bros<New Toy Co. Denton<Denton. Re Sisson (Garthe). CNY<Schiff. Ida Katz<Herman Katz. Hirsch<Kaplan. Craven<Craven.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Ex parte business at 10.30 A. M.—Excise case.
Re Sisson.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—(Extraordinary Term)—Sawyer, J.—Adjourned to Sept. 11.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Morris Reno. Leizer Engelberg. Frederick Brommer. Sophie E Lewis. Frank Schaustal. Geo W. Tewksbury. Abraham David.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Ingraham<42d St, &c, Ry. Schlinsky<Whitridge. Baiese<3d Av Ry. McCullough<same. Herman<same. Piscos<Bowery Sav Bk. Irvine<Hawkins. Peri<Terminal Milk. Shannon<NY City Int. Samya<Winter Garden. Blum<Lefi. Rosner<Levy & S. Baer<Halbren. Di Rosa<Efros. Claremont Waist<Stahl. Graziadeli<Harris. Bloom<Cohen. Rosen<Mooney.
Spencer<Palker Rlty. Hillman<Belt Line Ry. Perl<American Aniline Chemical Co. Abert<Sire. Maher & G<Albee. Joseph Tino & Co<A Patrizio Concrete Co. N Y Linen Supply<Tip Top Laundry. Davidowitz<Phillips. Lichtenstein<Mandel. Bloom<Horwitz. Seeman<Dodt. Gross<W A Rady. Rentner<Bradkim. J L Hopkins Co<R Hillier's Son Co. Wollen&Sauberlich.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Moser (Gerber)—William Weiss.
SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Re Knight—Max L Schaliek.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J.—Samuel Marinbach<Yides Lichtenstein — Samuel Marinbach.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.
Whalen<Meyer. Hanlon<Schaefer Co. Hyde<Jackson Sanatorium. Hann<Belner. Podell<Harris. Fistel<Baer, (2.) Leffel<Met Life Ins. Reiss<Sullivan. Cafiero<Cafiero. Wolf<Hechter, (2.) Abrams<Cherey, (2.) Re Skillman Av. Cohen<W E Wiener. Hoffman<Hoffman. Fay<Fay, (2.) Milloy<Riordan. Philips<James Butler. Snedeker<Kavanagh. Engel<Weitz. Donovan<Cameron. Kaplan<B H RR. Markowitz<N E RR. Jonperri<same. De Somma<same. Kolmos<same. Milner<B H RR, (2.) Kollman<same. Re Village of Flushing, (Crouze.) Milner<B H RR, (2.) Kallman<same. Anderson<B H RR. Davis<C I & B RR. Wells<B, Q C & S RR. Lobenthal<Mirel. Halpern<Levine. Re Malbone St, (Block,) (2.)
Helder<Helder. Doerfler<Pottberg. Levine<Barnett. Shea<Tribune Assn. Goldman<Sussman. Friederick<Cragin. Bway Wine & Liquor<Chilmonik. Sorg<Sloup. Dorsey<NY Con RR. Scher<Scher. People<Lauritano. Nocera<Ciercillo. Wohlgemuth<Strobel. Title G & T<Queens Land & Title Co. Chapman<Burstein. CNY<Marsh. Same<Merrill. Same<Levinson. Reiter<Reiter. Guinan<Blum. Loyever Prog Socy<Yanow. Hoersgen<Riegelman. Springfield Nat Bank<Breitung. Daniels<Johnston. Gilbert<Herbert. Preiss<Boyer. Lembeck & Betz Brew Co<Tafuri. Potter<Schopp. Miller<Townsend. Donovan<Cameron. Leffel<Met Life Ins. Hanlon<Schaefer Co.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hurwitz<Berman. Sutton<Erown. Druckman<Bashkowitz. Ettinger<Ettinger. Rosenberg<Maxim Const Co. Bklyn Factory & P Co<Kay Mfg Co. Lundquist<Lundquist. Lazarus<Tonges. Bates<Mackensen. Sherman<Schrader. Daily<Hunter. Blohm<Blohm. Goodman-Lipsky<Taggart Bldg Co. Smythe<Smythe. Meyer<Nicola. Singer<Singer. Halpin<Robinson. Waterman<Fort Masonry Co. Collins<Collins. Lowndes<Lowndes. Fergerson<Fergerson.
Horowitz<Horowitz. Ross<CNY & another. Horowitz<Horowitz. Prusmark<Teller. Stiles & Co<Percy. Cobb<Stand Furn Co. Zomnir<Zomnir. McDonnell<McDonnell & ano. Ryan<Suburban Homes Co. Ford<Ford. Payne Est<Higgins. Polo<Suozzo. Sutter<Sutter. Kletchka<Kletchka. Sherman<Prospect Bldg Co. Mastantuone<Mastantuone. Goldstein<Goldstein. Simpson<Stoops, Inc. Bennett<Orpheus Amus Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 145, which includes all the new September issues.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey J.—At 10 A. M.
Qualey<Pines Rub Co. Finling<Nass RR. Palazzo<Budden. Jovino<Watson. Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co. Horowitz<Hemeroff & Green. O'Rourke<B H RR. Filiporicz<Am Mfg. Rosenberg<Nass RR. Wood<Morris. Mott<Ostrander. Pidgeon<Nass RR. Colgan<Gillizean & ano. Acker<Freeland. Nestel<Coan et al. Goldman<B H RR. Saslow<N Y Cons RR. Furman<B H RR. Pollock<CNY.
Wasserman<Moody & ano. Ponte<N Y Catholic Protectory. Duncan<Wasserbach. Scura Aspromonte Gualtieri<McNulty & ano. Goldschmid<Fuchs & ano. Hartman Const Co<Rosenthal. Sullivan<Stone. Pearce<Strohl. Matteo<CNY. Romeo<Alfano. Minzlack<Brotherhood of Painters, &c. Fein<B H RR. Pearlman<Goldstein & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Hilkemeier & ano<Vitulli et al. Gitman<Nassau RR. Johenning<Thatcher & Son. US Title Guar<Rayner. Mininni<Rini & ano. Rafel<Nassau RR. Campbell<Stony Brook Assoc. Fabiciewski<Kennington. Kliegman<Marks. Brown<Terry & T Co. Landesman<Nass RR. Spivacque<Cohn. Carulli<Hughes. Bishop<Zirinsky & ano. Senner<NY Con RR & ano.
Hanbury<Karpel. Hartman<Wadsworth. Mulligan<Saxe & ano. Topf<Darnbach. Riggio<Smith. Greenberg<Nass RR. Ferguson<Myers. Dorsey<NY Con RR. Wilburger & Clark<Stearns Co. Marrone<Artale et al. Herbst<So 5th Con Co. Covert Mfg<Gair Co. Sandler<Nassau RR. Schwartz<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Zittlossen<B H RR. Shapiro<Donnelly. Berard<Robinson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2002.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: John H Keller. Hugh Kenny. George Wachenfeld. Moses Pereira. Elias Ohan. Elizabeth F Dempsey. Floria Schneider. William H Rudolph. William Dreier. Margaret Schmidt.
Administration of: Katherine Binns. Accountings of: Israel Nussbaum. Pasquale Martino. Angelino Burchell. Richard Burchell. Jane B Pittman. Joseph Casserly. Estate of: Elizabeth Woolsey.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers) — Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM — Weeks, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 11.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion: Estate of V Martire. Will for probate: Fritz Horn.
Accounting: Est of Sarah Saxon.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Red<Bronx Realty Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—At 9:45 A. M.—Second Friday of September, Morschauser, J.; third and fourth Fridays of September, Young, J.

County Court.

YOUNG, J.—Day calendar.
Horton<West St RR. Widman<City of Yonkers. Simon<same. Metz<same. Filardi<same. Hyatt<W P Auto Sales Co. West Lighting Co<Cook. Henrickson<City of White Plains.
Ball<Cucarelli. Ossman<Janopoll. Miller<West Elec RR. Butterworth<Hardenbrush. Carsale<Rice. Internatl Fid Ins Co<Furlong. West County Brewing Co<Powers.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Campbell<Pearsall. Dillon<City of White Plains. Taylor<Sullivan. Palmer<Van Berk.
Aronson<Morrissey. Sanford<Witt. Watson<Gardella. Hartwell<Lough. Kelly<Boswell.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M., at 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Bisiec<Goldfarb et al. Weiss<Bray. Kerastoff<Stone. Stockham<Kent Motors Corp. Dobkowski<Hoslofsky, &c. Simensky & ano, &c<Centola et al, &c. Manhattan Cabinet Wks<Ostermeyer. Schneider & ano<Lacov & ano. Same<Kemble. Sternbach<Regina Holding Co. Rosen<Miller & ano. Rosenthal<Bush. Nordstrom<Caputo. Pearlman<Yokohama Specie Bank. Lukeman<Benedicks & Son. Walsh & Sons<Seaman's Sons, Inc. Schwartz & Son<Roth Bldg Co. Woodburn<Greico. Cusack<Schwartamann. Brown<Nas El RR(2.) Summers Supply Co<B R T Ry. Miller<Jung. Gold & Taylor Cut Studio Co<Ward & T. Rubin<Cohen. Donnelly<Levy.
Long<Obligenheart. De Hoff<Aspegren & ano. Robin<Colaizzi & ano, &c. Rosen<Sleplan. Cahill<Wisener. Roarty<Terrell. Crotty<Lichtenstein et al, &c. Clinton Garage<Allen. Kenny<Fox. Soden Bros<Kasner. Nathan<Zenvlener. Carson<Un East Aeroplane Corp. Greenblatt<Brandstein. Bay Ridge Yacht Basin Co<Hansen. Hogerty<Rembdt. Weil, &c<Whelan. Crown Brass Co<Hurwitz Co. Colonial Mantel & B Co<Lindenbaum. Hochman<Korstoff. Schulman & ano<Greenglass & ano,&c. Levine<Goldfarb. Schnorr<Nas El Ry. Allen<Wolkof & ano. Rosenson<Kwasniewski & ano, &c. Karamanlis<Argus Rty Co, (2.) Bragin<Schlyen.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—In Part I. at 10 A. M.
Jennings<Man & Q Trac Corp et al. Gray<Bank of Long Island et al. Lindsay<B, Q C & S R R Co. De Milia<Gally et al. Stefanowitz<Gillig. Tomashunis<B H RR. Daiser<Lerener.
Buchanan<Penn RR. Moran<D'Isernia. Hines<Trageser. Lake<Mitchell Lewis Motor Co et al. Straub<Harsor Lighterage Co et al. Collins, an infant<B H R R Co. Giugno, an inf<Cohen.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Heimer<Thomsen. Widmaier<same. Di Biasi<Molbegat. Van Cleet<N Y & Q C Ry Co et al. Huston, an infant<McGuinness. McCallum<Martin. Galvin<same. Kerider<L I R R Co. Robinowitz<Sklar. Steinmetz<Salkind et al. Brown<42d St, &c, Ry Co. Lietz<Salkind et al. Michaels<Meyers. Crosthwaite<Southern Surety Co.
Rosemann<N Y & Q C Ry Co. Herman<Cook. Basarab<Thos Crimmins Cont Co et al. Kratchovil<Gimbel Bros. Foy<McGunnigle. Flynn<B H R R Co. Neary<Int R T Co. McEwen<McEwen, as executrix. Boss<Wiggins et al. Guldi, as admx<L I R R Co. Mooney<Perlman. Henke<Gussack et al. Bowler<Ankener.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1697.

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7 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

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7th Av., 1919, Corner 116th; one block to subway and "L" express station; one eight room corner Apartment, six rooms on street; continuous uniformed elevator service; $1,000; also eight large, airy rooms in adjoining building, light four sides, $780. These apartments are ready. Why not move now at your leisure, avoid the rush, and save money?

WESTWOOD COURT
435 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
COR. W. 179TH ST. TO 180TH ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
RENT $1000 TO $1400
8 & 9 ROOMS
Most desirable Apartments on Washington Heights. Owner on premises.

GRAND VIEW
S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. & 155th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway and L.
5th Ave. Bus Passes the Door.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,200.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L" Rents Reasonable

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th Street
Unfurnished Studio for rent, north light; also furnished Studio, north light; unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Big Tire Raise—"Not Us!"
We Cut Prices ☞ 10% to 40%
Tubes 40% to 50%; Big Stock. All Sizes; Ford Sizes, $6, $7.50, $9.50, etc. Special on 36x5 and Other Large Sizes, 40% Discount. All Sundries Slaughtered!
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761 Broadway, near 57th St.
Tire & Accessories Dept. Open Evenings

35TH ST., 152 EAST, Near Lexington Av.
High-Class Ground Floor Apartment.
6 Elegant rooms, 3 bath and 2 store rooms; suitable dentist, doctor or private family; hall service day & night. Prem. or **$1300**
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover 4642.

944 PARK AV.
Seven and eight rooms, 2 baths, $1,400 and $1,500; excellent service. Owner on premises.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AVENUE.
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

2 Rooms & Bath, Non-Housekeeping
Cor. 64th St. and Madison Av. (726 Mad. Av.).
Cor. 54th St. and Madison Av. (35 East 54th).
Cor. 48th St. and Madison Av. (35 East 48th).
$800 to $1,300. Apply on premises or to
HALSEY & FLINT, 7 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

NOW READY
NEW FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
Cor. Woodruff Ave. & Parade Pl.
3-4-5 & 6 Room & 2 bath Apts.
Large, sunny rooms. White kitchens. Modern equipment throughout. All night telephone service. Rents $10 per room and up. Representative on premises. Management of
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Telephone Main 800

"THE MILRAE,"
372 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.
RENT, $36 and $45.
Apply to Janitor on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

530 MANHATTAN AVE. COR. 122D
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
420 W. 119TH ST. Nr. Columbia College
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES **$32-$65**
Tel. Morningside 3927. Owner on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 4-story private house for sale; 15 elegant rooms, 6 bathrooms; bargain. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush home, twelve rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room, parquet floor; up to date in every particular and in perfect condition. Desirable tenant can secure it for $100 per month. Rented last year for $150. Inquire of Owner, 1,184 Ocean Ave.

8-ROOM house and attic, with garage, on corner plot, 80x100; all improvements and modern conveniences; between West End and Sea Beach Line; price $12,500. Phone Rector 9454.

Two lots, near Sea Beach subway station; $685 each. J 274 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE.............$9,000
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE.............9,500
NINE-ROOM HOUSE, (2 BATHS)..11,500
BUILDER, PHONE 39 RICHMOND HILL.
PHONE 6028 MURRAY HILL.

11 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvement, overlooking Long Island Sound; 2 blocks to station, bathing beach; price, $13,000; terms can be arranged to suit purchaser; several ideal locations, 100x100, for building. Address B. H., 70 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

LIVINGSTON, Staten Island large house, spacious grounds, agreeable surroundings; will sublet desirable party for home or private school; reasonable rental; references exchanged. V 43 Times.

Two lots fronting asphalt, improved avenue, trolley; $165 each. J 273 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE NEW COTTAGE overlooking Hudson; 8 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory; North Yonkers; terms reasonable; price, $9,500. Also several bargains in cottages. Van Ness Bros., 3 So. B'way, Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements, connecting bath with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot, lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley; easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick interested party. Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

Cozy small home, with two full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality, stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,450, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once for further details and tickets, B Store, 605 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 down on 6-room house, with improvements; nice town, not far out; just the place to raise some vegetables and poultry; will take balance at $12 a month from responsible party. Write or call at once to B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

AT FOREST HILLS, L. I.
To lease for two or more years, modern house, seven rooms and bath, five minutes from station Moore, 9 Euclid St., Forest Hills, L. I., Phone 6475.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy two-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 235 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Rebuilt house, Westfield, nine large rooms, gas, electricity, and furnace heat; plot 100x175; improved street; $5,500; easy terms; house would cost $6,500 to build; lot worth $2,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

New house at Plainfield, choice location, two baths, beautiful finish, sleeping porch, &c.; $8,500; terms like rent; send for photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Ten-room house, all improvements, $70 per month, or for sale. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

A commuter's town home, four acres; modern 8-room house, barn, poultry house, orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate, Boonton, N. J., 30 miles from N. Y.; 14 large rooms, 3 baths, entirely modern; 25 acres, gardener's cottage, stable and garage; 400 feet frontage on private lake. J. H. Himmelman, Boonton, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

MODERN PRIVATE HOUSE.
Rent reasonable; servants' private stairway; now vacant; near Convent Av. and 141st St. Phone 1061 Columbus.

Private house; electric lights; all improvements; $1,200. 59 East 87th St.

Bronx.

Woodycrest Av., 1,008, near 164th St.—Ten rooms and bath one-family residence; convenient to elevated and subway; rent $60. Louis G. Friess, 1 Liberty St. Telephone John 2638.

Riverdale.—House, 11 rooms, 3 baths, suitable for boarding house, school, club; rent $100 monthly. Apply Robinson, 252d St. and Fieldston Road, Bronx.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Mount Vernon, 540 South Fulton Av.—New 8-room houses; every improvement; garage; $5,400; easiest terms. Phone 1170W Mt. Vernon.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—Modern up-to-date one-family house, 10 rooms, 2 or more baths; garage; in Flatbush section, Brooklyn; price limit, $250 monthly, furnished, $150 monthly unfurnished. Send full particulars to Fischer, 35 Madison Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

INDIVIDUAL
Fireproof concrete Garages—West 144th Street, near Lenox Avenue—convenient to subway, elevated, Lenox Avenue, and 145th Street Crosstown Trolley lines. For particulars phone, write or see
A. N. GITTERMAN,
51 E. 42d St., N. Y. City.
Tel. M. H. 737.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Will sublet part of large office, furnished, 610 square feet, in Vanderbilt Avenue Building. LEWIS, 51 East 42d St.

MADISON AV., near 40th St.—Furnished large first floor for doctor or dentist; also a sleeping apartment. Tel. 4597 Murray Hill.

Rent light basement $50, 8 Forrest St., near Bushwick; 3,500 sq. ft. See janitor. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

To lease, restaurant, grill, and cafe, with kitchen in New Morgan House Hotel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

Use of desk, well-furnished office, $5; every convenience. Duane, 300 B'way, Room 807.

Office to sublet, cheap; light; all conveniences. Florentine, 116 West 32d St.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Tel. 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 50x100. Fitzgerald, 1,771 Broadway. Phone 8437 Columbus.

Wanted—Private office and services; state terms, conveniences. V 276 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

LET US DO YOUR APARTMENT HUNTING. We have All the Better Apartments, $100-$700 Monthly; long, short leases. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av. (709 Mur. Hill.)

PARK AV., (in 70's.)—Corner apartment, 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, sixth floor. Telephone week days 9 to 5, Bryant 585.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished, splendid location, East 30th, near 5th Av.; first floor, front; private entrance; $75; Oct. 1. Phone Kahn & McCormick, apartment specialists. Vanderbilt 5780.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Attractive 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; steam heat, electric light, telephone; reasonable; most desirable.

43D ST., 241 WEST.—1 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, handsomely furnished, newly decorated, private bath, electricity.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment No. 315 in new Hotel des Artistes; large living room, two bedrooms, serving room, electric dumb waiter, refrigeration; food cooked free; swimming pool, squash courts in building. Supt., on premises. Owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

72D, (Riverside Drive,) "Chatsworth."—Six rooms, all outside, beautifully furnished, $260. Apartment 110.

72D.—Six charmingly furnished rooms, two baths; season, longer. Columbus 3974.

79TH, WEST, (near Riverside.)—Elegant 8-room furnished apartment; complete; Turkish rugs; $225. Inquire Mann, 226 West 82d.

84TH, 23 WEST.—A single apartment, 7 large, light, cheerful rooms; bath, maid's toilet; $50. William R. Ware, Broadway and 81st St.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath; select private house; phone.

89TH, 267 WEST, (Bet. Broadway, West End Av.)—Completely furnished high-class, 8 rooms, 3 baths; every room sunshine 6 months or longer; $300 a month; reference. 7th floor. Evans.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Comfortable and furnished 4-room apartment to rent, from Sept. 15.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Extraordinary apartments of 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; furnished with rare taste and care; complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 417 WEST.—2 rooms, attractively furnished; bath, kitchenette; references required; can be seen Monday. Morningside 7100.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths; overlooking Columbia University; grand piano, silver, and linen; for six months or longer. McCullough.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartments; 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $55-$67 month.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $90 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $55 monthly; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 to $75 monthly; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station, 3 car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

Attractive apartments; large rooms; outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

AN EXCEPTIONAL five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, in new building; never occupied; the most convenient and desirable location in New York, 91st St. and Broadway. Telephone 9673 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (100th.)—Beautifully furnished 11 rooms, 3 baths, 8th floor; 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms; $375 month. Clark Realty. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; best localities; long, short leases. Gulick Co., 402 Madison Av., Murray Hill 2890.

Now is the time to secure a furnished apartment for Winter season or longer; let us know your requirements. Slawson & Hobbs, Fur. Apt. Department, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Luxuriously furnished, high-grade apartment, 7 outside rooms and foyer hall; eleventh floor; unobstructed views of river. Tel. 2042 River.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH ST., 12 EAST.—Attractive apartment; extra large living room, with bedroom bath, and kitchenette.

55TH, 77 EAST, and 47th, 22 West.—2, 3, 4 rooms, $65 to $100; fine studio rooms. Plaza 6032.

59TH, 123 EAST.—Studio; big windows, skylight; $16, light and heat included.

76TH ST., Park Av., 823, (adjoining corner 76th.)—Duplex apartments, 12 and 13 rooms, 4 and 5 baths. Rents, $4,600, $5,500.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH ST., Corner Park Av., 925.—Triplex apartment, 11 rooms, 4 baths, south and east exposure. Rent $4,500.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—6 rooms; electric light; all improvements; $37.

HOE AV, 1,057, THE BELNORD.—To lease, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 room apartments in high-grade fireproof elevator building, with all modern improvements; all-night service; rent from $400 to $960 per annum. Agent, on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275.—Six rooms; electric lights; all improvements; $40.

MADISON AV., 1,082, (80th.)—Attractive two and three rooms apartments; improvements. Meyer.

MADISON AV., 923, (East 73d.)—Two-three rooms, all modern; rents $45-$85.

PARK AV., 480, (43 to 53 East 58th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths; high-class apartments; $1,400 to $1,700 yearly.

PARK AV., 933.—Five rooms; steam heat; all improvements; $35.

PARK AV., 945.—Five rooms; steam heat; all improvements; $35.

STUYVESANT PARK.
Rutherford Place, 3.—Single 6 rooms, $75.
15th, 224 East.—Single 7 rooms, $55-$75.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

54TH ST., 30 WEST.
Restricted Street. Doctor's Office.
Apply premises or Room 627, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rents $1,400 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting Agent premises daily and Sunday.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Suitable physician, dentist, musician; ground floor; 6 rooms, bath, electricity; accessible all car lines.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor floor; 2 exceptionally large rooms, with bath; floor carpeted; $75 per month.

74TH ST., 132 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite, all improvements; rent $90, including light and maid service. Owner.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $50-$65.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
Five, six, seven rooms,
two and three baths,
$1,400 to $2,200.

368 WEST 117TH ST.
Corner Aparts., Facing Morningside Park.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $40 TO $50.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside apartment; southern exposure; 6 rooms, bath; $55.

136TH, 623 WEST.—6 and 7 rooms, adjacent to Riverside Drive; one block from subway and 5th Av. Bus; rent $48.50 up.

146TH, (corner 871 Convent Av.)—Seven rooms, tiled kitchen, bath, electric light.

BROADWAY, 2,721, (near 103d subway.)—Six and four light, pleasant rooms; all night elevator; thoroughly respectable house; no infants, dogs, or business; $55, $30.

CORNER 7TH AV., 111TH ST.
Elevator apartments at park entrance; seven and eight large rooms, $75-$90. Apply 200 West 111th St.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (149th.)—Eight rooms, two baths, elegant apartment; all modern improvements; sublet at sacrifice; $1,000. McGill.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
The Rosary, 306 West 99th St.
$1,400 and $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.,
2,290 Broadway,
Cor. 83d St. Phone Schuyler 3979.

THE CLARWIN, 651 West 169th St., cor. Fort Washington.—Something new in modern elevator housekeeping apartments; 4 rooms and bath, (large living room, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen;) hardwood floors, enameled woodwork; prefer small American family; references required.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Large studio and room overlooking park; bath.

Brooklyn.

Studio apartment; electric light, steam heat, janitor on premises; kitchenette and bath; north light. Apply caretaker, 64 Poplar Street, Brooklyn Heights Studios.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Well-furnished 7 or 8 room apartment wanted for two adults, 6 months or longer, between 70th and 100th Sts., west side. Write E. A., Room 74, 45 Broadway.

We have clients now seeking high-class furnished apartments, 3 to 12 rooms, for Winter season and longer; if you wish to rent yours send us full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., Furnished Apartment Department.

WANTED—An apartment or cottage of seven or eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in New York or suburb; rent must be reasonable. Give all information in letter. Box "F," Times, 2 Rector St.

Young couple desire 6 or 7 room furnished apartment, west side, between 70th and 110th Sts.; apartment furnished for renting not desired; highest references. M 38 Times.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants 8-room, 3 bath, furnished apartment, East, West Side, winter; $500 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

TWO or three rooms, well-furnished apartment; kitchenette preferred; west side, above 72d; bachelor; good references. L 163 Times.

ADULTS.—American family having three master bedrooms; Riverside preferred; state price; highest references given. F 115 Times.

Small furnished L. H. K. apartment, select neighborhood, for three months; not over $100; references. H. R. Gall, Collingwood Hotel.

Couple wants elevator apartment; nicely furnished, three, four rooms; not above 145th St.; not exceeding $60. T 84 Times.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Select Clientele.
Gulick Co., 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2890.

APARTMENT with large rooms, bath, all light, 251 West 100th St., between Broadway and West End Av.

List your apartments now, clients waiting. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av. (709 Mur. Hill.)

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—West side, between 72d and 100th Sts., flat, 7 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences, not above third floor; no elevator service. G 420 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly up; front room with bath, $15 weekly; women only.

30TH, 12 EAST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; select.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Attractively furnished, private bath; electricity; twin beds; apartments, studio.

31ST, (Corner Lexington.)—Large room in select elevator apartment; gentleman. Vreeland, Lexingtonia.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison.)—Elegant front room, one flight; bath; gentleman.

37TH, 125 EAST (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; references; refinement; special advantages.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors' suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

58TH, 306 EAST.—Large and small rooms, comfortably furnished; good neighborhood; phone.

61ST, 205 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, every convenience; in private house with owner; telephone.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, private baths, electricity; select surroundings.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Rooms, large, small; furnished, unfurnished; room with bath.

MADISON AV., 162.—Musical studio, well furnished, Steinway baby grand. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,858.—Room for two nurses; all conveniences. Cathedral 8280. Matthews.

12TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, well furnished; no other roomers; call after 5. Williams.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, also hall rooms; steam heat, telephone; references.

37TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, ballroom adjoining, private bath, kitchenette, nicely furnished, immediate possession, $43 a month; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $75, newly decorated, nicely furnished; studios, north top light and side light, kitchenette and private bath, $40-$45-$50, steam heat, newly decorated; desirable buildings and street. Office Sittenham Buildings, 55 West 37th St.

49TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house, gentlemen.

50TH, 14 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

52D, 60 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite; every convenience; private, business; comfortable rooms.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-kept rooms, $3 to $5; running water; references.

56TH STREET, 201 WEST.
Newly renovated house; large, small rooms; clean; telephone; continual hot water; service.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light, running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, airy room in private apartment; gentlemen only. Inquire Elsasser.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Unusually large room; comfortable home; for business men only. Elsasser.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Singly or suite; 2 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; bachelors.

59TH, 208 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with baths and telephone; large hall bedroom; opposite Park; meals optional. Columbus 3061.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, overlooking beautiful church lawn; electricity, instantaneous hot water, suitable one or two gentlemen; physician's residence.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptional parlor suite, two rooms, or single; overlooking Park; southern exposure; no other roomers; absolute privacy; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 66 WEST.—Neat, handsome, large rooms; private telephone; central location; refined house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

69TH ST., (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive large rooms in exclusive elevator apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; some with private bath; exceptionally well furnished. Telephone Columbus 2568.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath, electricity, steam heat; gentleman; references.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Attractive room, large private bathroom; single room; private house; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone. Apartment 14.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; exclusive house; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; French family.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsome studio rooms, single and en suite, private baths, attractive house, handsomely furnished, central location; references.

71ST ST., 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, electricity, cold running water; desirable location.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, bath; electricity, telephone; unusual accommodations; men only.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Handsome double room, private bath; attractive house; gentlemen.

71ST, 143 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; PHONE; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Two large outside rooms; smaller; breakfast; men; references.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; private bath.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsomely furnished single double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; table optional.

72D, Central Park West.—4 beautiful rooms, kitchenette; tiled bath; private house; gentlemen preferred. Phone 1242 Col.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Medium room; electricity, heat; reasonable; gentleman preferred. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator, shower, electricity; reasonable. De Bernys, Columbus 3588.

73D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large airy room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms; electricity; references. Columbus 4135.

73D, 108 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated, furnished rooms; running water; exceptional.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; electric lights; southern exposure.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway, elevated, suitable business man or woman; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Exceptional house and location; large, small rooms, private bath; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms; private bath; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, also front parlor; electricity; homelike.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; other rooms.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious private accommodations, private baths; bachelors exclusively; references. Lyonsport.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Just opening beautiful house; large rooms, private bath; fine suites for party of gentlemen; other rooms.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Two outside connecting rooms, next to bath, running water; elevator apartment. Leonard.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity, phone.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, maid service, electricity, all conveniences.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; parlor, with bedroom; electricity; telephone; $10.

75TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large room, with dressing; also medium; electricity, parquetry; $5, $6, $10.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $7, $5; private bath; parlor floor.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom; parquet floors; electricity; exclusive.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive front room; bathroom suite; references. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 42 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Beautiful parlor suite of three exceptionally large rooms and bath; newly renovated; private residence; furnished or unfurnished.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, suitable doctor's office; well-appointed house; small, sunshiny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 137 West.—Immaculately clean, private baths, electricity, back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, private bath; all conveniences; also small room.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; private baths; telephone, electricity.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large front parlor, suitable studio; exclusive house; maid service.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Very attractive, newly furnished large room; steam heat, electricity; conveniences.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in modern elevator apartment facing park. Giese.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; individual baths; every modern convenience; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms with kitchenette and newly decorated; all conveniences.

77TH, 111 WEST.—A desirable room for gentleman; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, beautifully furnished; single, double, private bath; electricity; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting shower baths, small room, exclusive house.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; private bath; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, small beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 133 WEST.—First-class rooms, large, small, with and without private bath; near L and subway.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large outside rooms, running water, electricity, switchboard, elevator.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large well furnished room, electric lights, suitable two; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and single rooms; electric light; reasonable.

83D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; reference.

83D, 21 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; piano, telephone; references. Schuyler 10490.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor, private bath, electricity; also other rooms.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome large, medium rooms; private baths; twin beds; attractive house.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished parlor suite, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman only; references. Ferris.

84TH, 83 WEST.—Single southern exposure room, running water, private house, 'phone.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; references.

84TH, 145 WEST.—Three-room housekeeping suite; also other rooms; $3 up. Sheftall.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; private bath; all conveniences.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths; electricity; private house.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Large, medium, and hall room; well-kept house; references.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Sunny back parlor, large rooms, one flight; medium rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor suite, suitable dentist or physician; electricity; other rooms.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Large rooms;
private baths; high-class.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, unusual accommodations for a few select guests.

90TH, 102 WEST.—Small room, private French family; $2.50; very clean. Delorme.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Housekeeping basement; also large and small rooms; all modern conveniences.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms, light housekeeping, convenient subway, elevator.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large, single sunny rooms; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.
Elegantly furnished large rooms; select private house; references.

93D, 146 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, single, en suite; baths; electricity; private house.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house occupied by owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light; owner; reference.

95TH, 156 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient elevated, subway express.

97TH, 160 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; hot water supply; telephone. Owner.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; elevator apartment. Wiggins, Riverside 6780.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room. Private bath. Telephone. Gentlemen. $7.

103D, 216 WEST, (Opposite Subway.)—Large, outside rooms, modern comforts; references. Riverside 8990.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house; front room; running water; phone; reference; reasonable.

108TH, 236 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Attractive rooms, $3.50, $4.50; gentlemen; phone. Rogers.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private home; $5. Apt. 52. Acad. 921.

111TH, 345 WEST.—Large room; suitable one; two high-class apartments. Inquire 1 E.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive three-room suite, front southern, independent. Apt. 44.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful room, (3 windows;) running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, desirable, outside room, washroom; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Elegant, sunny rooms, fronting Morningside Drive; private lavatory. Apt. 31.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large top floor room, kitchenette, newly renovated; private house.

136TH, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Room facing Broadway; elevator, telephone, shower; subway. Baker.

142D, 605 WEST.—Large, small room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining shower bath. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front and river view; $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

157TH ST., 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished; telephone; electricity; refined family. Call evenings, Apartment 5.

179TH, (Fort Washington Av.)—Large front room, two windows, lavatory, elevator; private family; references; gentleman. M 27 Times.

179TH, Fort Washington Av.—Large front room, two windows; lavatory; elevator; private family; references; gentleman.

183D, 575 WEST.—Part six outside room apartment; all conveniences; family two; to clean, quiet family. Apt. 43.

BROADWAY, (108d.)—Phone Riverside 8990. Large outside rooms; every modern comfort; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Beautiful rooms, private apartment; Hudson view; gentlemen. River—5880.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Beautiful, large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Sunny, comfortable room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 25.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Suite, handsomely furnished, bath, garage, and single rooms; bath or running water. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double room, bath, $18; facing park; others $8, $10.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—High-class bachelor quarters, 10 minutes from Wall Street; absolutely modern house; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Main 7209.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—One, two rooms, private bath, maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WIFE of army officer wishes large room, board, for herself and nine-months-old baby, below 116th St., West Amsterdam; references; state terms. Box G 443 Times.

Room, with breakfast, by refined business man; state particulars. V 261 Times Downtown.

BY BUSINESS WOMAN, Christian, on west side; state terms. T 79 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

61ST, 154 EAST.—ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; PHONE.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Elegant furnished rooms; conveniences; high-class boarding place, Jewish.

69TH, (1,245 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gress.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete hotel service; homelike. Including high-class meals; $12 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Room with bath, board; couple; gentlemen.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent.

58TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms; excellent table; fine service; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Comfortable Winter home; best location; large and small rooms; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST, ("The Secor.")—Large rooms, private baths; phone, electricity, steam heat; parlor dining room; table board.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large and medium-sized room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, parks, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; electricity, steam heat; elevator.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people, usual prices; two single rooms; electricity, steam heat, running water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board for permanent persons.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, attractive, large and small; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out of the ordinary large and small rooms; baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; excellent home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms, good home table; table guests.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; excellent table; reference required; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; homelike atmosphere.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate new people; excellent table. Stajer.

92D, 7 WEST.—Desirable home; private family; front room; breakfast, dinner; $11.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining, delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home opens for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited. B. Hamburger, River 6843.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End, Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large room; private residence; references.

106TH, 214 WEST, Near Riverside.—Double room, with private bath; other rooms; private residence; surroundings and service unusual.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house; one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

115TH, 351 WEST, (Corner of Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia," Christian boarding house; pleasant rooms and board, $8 up. 4021 Morning.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds; excellent table; desirable location. Henry.

122D, 114-116 WEST.—Large, small rooms; superior table; references exchanged.

126TH, 174 WEST. Corner 7th Av., (The Norwood.)—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

COMFORTABLE ROOM and board in modern bachelor apartment; unexcelled Southern cooking; all home comforts to refined business man; references exchanged. X 260 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has large front rooms; refined culture atmosphere. Telephone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

WEST END AV., 344, (near 76th.)—Select house open for Winter accommodations; large suite; modern furnishings; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity, steam.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d St.)—Attractive outside room, suitable for two; also single outside room; excellent board. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites; excellent board; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

AMERICAN, Catholic, business man wants light room and board; private family; west side apartment preferred; must be first-class every respect; references. V 60 Times.

CONGENIAL bachelor, Christian, appreciating good home, seeks room and breakfast with refined and pleasant family in select neighborhood. M 45 Times.

ROOM, board by gentleman of means in refined Jewish or Christian family; will pay according to comforts. V 262 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

Bayhead, N. J.—Good fishing, shooting, sailing; ocean and bay; open until November; $12-$15 per week. Mrs. Carrie Carradini.

New York State.

CHEERFUL COUNTRY HOME for six elderly, refined people on a farm 48 miles from New York; accessible for week-end visits of relatives; $12 per week. Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
STUTZ 1917 16-"VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER, "22-72."
FIAT "18" Town Car, latest importation.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
DE DION LIMOUSINE, latest importation.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL COUPE.
MERCER 1913 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

A 1916 WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE. Beautiful light limousine, like new; seats five inside; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC.
1917 REO SEDAN.
1917 CHALMERS SEDAN.
HUDSON SEDAN.
1917 ROSS 8 TOURING, $879.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1917 CHEVROLET TOURING.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
BEAUTIFUL 1916 COUPE LIGHT "6."
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
SERIES "17" STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1916 DANIELS "8."
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
$490 CHEVROLET; eleg. 5-pass. touring.
1916 KISSEL KAR.
BRAND-NEW SAXON ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BARGAIN.—Winton Six, just like new. Inquire Owner, 1210, Times Building. Telephone 9653. Dealers need not apply.

BUICK, 1917, touring; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Amesbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and renickeled, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLACS, 1917, Touring, Landaulet, Victoria, and Sedan. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; 1917 Cadillac Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; beautiful condition; sacrifice; $1,200. 216 State St., Brooklyn.

CADILLACS, 1917, Roadster, Touring, Landaulet, Victoria, and Sedan. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC (1917) landaulet, like new. F. Turner, phone 5475 Broad.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan; perfect condition. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

CHANDLER CHUMMY, 1917. S. W. Bow, Hotel Monterey.

DODGE, 1917; bought June; driven 1,000 miles; any demonstration; guaranteed condition; bargain; extra equipment. 330 West 27th. Chelsea 7556.

FIAT.—A 1915 FOREIGN TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger; cannot tell from new; 55 horse power; electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; cost $5,000; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

FOR SALE—All kinds of automobiles and bodies. Universal, 602 West 52d.

HUDSON Super Six Cabriolet; run 3,000 miles; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Sporting 4; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LIBERTY 1917 Town Car; also Liberty 1917 Touring. Schoonmaker—Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

MAXWELL 1916 touring; excellent condition; good shoes; $375. Lexington, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

MERCER 1916 for sale, very little used; absolutely first-class condition; just overhauled and repainted; tires practically new; splendid opportunity. X217 Times Annex.

MERCER 1913 Raceabout, electric equipment; very reasonable. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 Roadster; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SIX, four-passenger roadster, 1917 model; cost $2,000 in March, 1917; ran 7,500 miles; will sell for $1,000 net; car can be seen Tuesday, Schuyler Garage, 248 West 80th St., or other time by appointment by phoning Schuyler 5767.

OVERLAND, 1917, Country Club; brand new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OWEN-MAGNETIC 1917, touring; used three months; condition new. Meyers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 9839.

PACKARD 1917 touring car; also 3-38 limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PEERLESS 1915 5-passenger "car de luxe"; cost $2,500; sell for $500; tires all good. Lexington, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW 4 passenger little six. Bouton's, 1,575 Broadway.

GRAND NEW PREMIER AT BIG DISCOUNT.
Financial reverses force owner to sell brand new Premier, with aluminum motor and automatic gearshift, at big discount. Apply McCormick, Premier Motor Co., 1,800 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring; painted Brewster green and black; yellow wheels; sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS, latest model; eight-cylinder landaulet; used one season; condition perfect. Meyers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9869.

STEARNS, 1916, five-passenger touring, with extra glass enclosed sedan, winter top, very good condition. Phone Schuyler 5120.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 4-cylinder, 3-passenger cabriolet; run 4,000 miles. Columbus 9869.

STUTZ 1917 SIX PASSENGER.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used-Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS "8" SPORTING BOAT BODY. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON 6, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 33 H. P. convertible Sedan; condition like new; has made very little mileage. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK.—1916 Buick or Cadillac, seven-passenger touring; state condition and cash price in first letter. X 258 Times Annex.

OVERLAND five-passenger big four will be rented to experienced user; you own the car, in your garage, at definite cost monthly. E 312 Times Downtown.

SEDAN, 1917 model; terms cash; private party; Hudson or Cadillac. F 114 Times.

WANTED, AUTOMOBILE.
1 Renault wanted for explosion scene; can be without motor. Call Fort Lee 200.

Will pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5322.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302W.57thSt. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 16 years' experience; exceptional executive. World Building, Room 501.

BOOKKEEPER; Christian; six years' experience; references former employer; $15. N 897 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Three years' experience; accurate, reliable, neat; $15. O 327 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, lady; an American Jewess; experience in nursing. F 130 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French, visiting; afternoon or all day. Write or call, 127 West 63d. Phone Columbus 7805.

HOUSEKEEPER, German, (53,) with nice people; four years in last place, housekeeper and manager; good cook. 221 East 48th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl, competent, experienced, wishes position in small family as general houseworker; no washing; city preferred; over five years' city reference; salary $40; at liberty Sept. 15. G 100 Times.

NURSE from registered hospital desires position as office nurse. 70 West 88th.

SECRETARY, private, college trained business woman of broad experience, desires responsible connection; salary $1,800; best references. M 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, possessing initiative ability, tact, desires position as secretary to executive; excellent references; salary $25. O 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in executive work and banking office details; accustomed to important duties; exceptional references. V 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing, earnest, capable, seeks position with reliable firm; $15. Evelyn Brown, 677 Lexington Av. Plaza 4928.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—$18; 6 years' experience; good education; industrious; (22.) Anna Rosnar, 200 West 116th. Phone 1480 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, college education, executive ability. Quinlan, 416 West 122d St. 4475 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; American; excellent references; $15. O 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, eight years' experience, competent; executive ability, initiative; $25. V 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good business training, competent, knowledge all office details; $18. V 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent; salary $15. Address L 19 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, part time work, day, evening; Bronx only. 2096 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high grade; $18. W 119 Times.

TYPIST and clerk; 3 years' experience; conscientious, reliable; excellent references. O 323 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced workers; excellent cooks; investigated references; part-time houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 6136.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, $18-$25. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Vand. 2547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Ten years' experience with public accountants and executive capacity; take complete charge; cost accounting; university graduate; responsible connection desired; clean record. V 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; experienced executive, thoroughly familiar financial statements, office detail, handling help; highest references. V 264 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. student, 4 years' mercantile, manufacturing experience, wishes start with accountant. Vogel, 27 Clinton St.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager.—Ten years' experience; auditor, cost accountant; age 34. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, financial statements, books opened, closed; public accountant. P. O. Box 1239, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—General accountant, cost accountant, office executive. Age 38. Salary $3,000. W 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 20, graduate, experienced, seeks connection large corporation; competent. V 277 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, expert on all cars, experienced driver, would like to hear of good position. T 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, present employed, capable to take full charge, trial balance, controlling account, desires position with manufacturing concern; salary $25-$30. Chas. R. Bortscher, 771 Trinity Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, long experience as accountant and office manager, wishes position requiring capable and responsible employe. F 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, office manager, thorough, 6 years' experience, desires position with established concern; selling experience; references. V 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, general office and credit man; (25;) eight years' experience; initiative and executive ability; highest references. O 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; capable, efficient, reliable; four years' experience; excellent references. V 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exempt, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, open immediate engagement; $22. Morningside 8854.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, experienced office management, desires position with advancement. O 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced, controlling accounts; best references; moderate salary. O 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; experienced; high school graduate; stenographer-typist. Rothstein, 302 East 3d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, thoroughly efficient, able correspondent, all-around office man. T 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; full charge, installment, payroll, collections. Krone, 29 Hersl St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, young man; accurate; controlling accounts, trial balance. B., 3,018 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young colored man, married, desires position, either private or commercial; several years' experience; understands all makes; expert mechanic; can furnish best of references. Raymond Matthews, care of Baker, 151-3 West 143d St.

CHAUFFEUR (42;) 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address SS., care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, (31;) 10 years' experience; expert mechanic; careful driver; total abstainer; go anywhere; best references. V 53 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Irish, mechanic, wishes position; experienced driving good cars; three years last position; first-class reference. P. Fenton, 112 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, exempt from army, wishes position; honest, sober, reliable; references. Schir, 102 East 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, mechanic, wishes private city position; careful driver; references. Lenox 4185.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Telephone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position, private; reference. Jahelka, 411 East 70th St. Lenox 7943.

CHAUFFEUR, Scandinavian, 32 years old, willing to be useful, country or city. Chauffeur, 161 East 86th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; private; careful driver; reference. Husston, 170 West 65th. Col. 5415.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, now employed, wishes position with private family. W 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Fourteen years' experience; high grade cars only. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced any car; city, country; moderate. Nicholas, 279 Av. B.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER AVAILABLE.
College graduate, 38; 12 years' experience in manufacture, construction, and executive control public utilities; now employed at $7,000; desire change on account war conditions; salary $10,000 and bonus expected; interview in New York or elsewhere by arrangement. Address Chemical Engineer, T 195 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, 14 years' experience, wants work for two assistants and himself in field or office; will furnish equipment and automobile. Address C. E., Box 6, Elmhurst, Long Island.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position after school hours; references or bond. Rosenberg, 61 East 102d St.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Office executive, general accountant, constructive cost work. $3,000. Age 33. W 148 Times.

ENGINEER with technical training and practical experience as factory executive, at present employed, wishes to connect with large industrial plant. G 12 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (38,) desires location; has been especially successful in handling financial affairs of large company; also in general management. W 168 Times.

EXPORT.—University graduate, with capacity to grasp the significance of big things, desires position; energetic worker; married; age 28; machinery preferred. G 21 Times.

FRENCH TEACHER desires to give private lessons. Box 600, 1,418 5th Av.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING and auditing; monthly balance sheets and P. & L. statements; reports for partners, stockholders, banks, and others; systematizing, special supervision of new personnel or winding up of drafted men's interests, tax reports. B Kenmore, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 928.

I DESIRE employment with a concern that will reward good, conscientious work with promotion; I am an American, 25 years of age and have a good education; can furnish excellent references; interview solicited. O 326 Times Downtown.

LAWYER-ACCOUNTANT, 14 years' experience, good executive, manager, careful and accurate, desires responsible position; references furnished. T 336 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Constructive work, general accountant, cost accountant. Age 33. Salary $3,000. W 147 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Thoroughly experienced young business man desires position as purchasing agent or assistant to executive of large firm; now employed. G 425 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 24, active, pleasing personality, good appearance, sound business sense, desires position with well established concern; one year's road experience; unquestionable references. V 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, 26, desires position where long hours of hard work will bring fair compensation; excellent references furnished. Sherman, 1,530 Bryant Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 32, extraordinary ability, forcible talker, excellent appearance, open to connect with A1 concern; reference best. T 152 Times.

SALESMAN, capable, energetic, seeks position with ladies' ready-to-wear firm. J. Rosenthal, 2,317 Tiebout Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, competent, accurate operator, desires position paying $20-$25 weekly. V 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; experienced; references. Goldberg, 46 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man wishes position; can do corresponding, keep stock books, and interview customers; seven years' experience; first-class credentials. G 39 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of bachelor apartment house is free Oct. 1 on account of sale, after 7 years' employment; is seeking like position or manager of high class apartment house; thoroughly competent and can furnish highest credentials and bond if necessary. G 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 23, with business experience and highest credentials, wishes position with reputable firm; textile preferred. Address A. B., 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat appearing, wishes clerical position, with opportunity to make good; experience; references. V 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, architectural student, very ambitious to start in architect's or contractor's office; salary moderate. F 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, hard, conscientious, and intelligent worker, seeks position with a future. W 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, excluded from draft, desires responsible position involving outside work. J 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, three years' business experience, quick at detail. A 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position as clerical or stock clerk; has seven years' experience; best reference. W 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, wishes position with opportunity of advancement. W 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) energetic, tactful, wants position; good future; references. V 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, wishes position at anything; references furnished. V 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) responsible, efficient, seeks opening offering good future. V 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with prospect of advancement; excellent references. V 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in silk house, with advancement. G 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires good, steady position; references. Stander, 17 East 115th.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) 8 years' office experience, desires position. F 125 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' waists; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. 216 East 26th St.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' fine neckwear. Apply 216 East 26th.

ARTIST.—Skilled in fashion illustrations; must be young woman of good appearance; salary $20 weekly. Apply Monday, 10 A. M. Frances, Inc., 154 West 46th.

BILLING CLERK for Long Island City manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. M 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED; FAMILIAR WITH CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; GOOD POSITION WITH YOUNG CONCERN. APPLY AT 9 O'CLOCK, PARK-TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND 36TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, LEDGER CLERK.—GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY PARK-TAYLOR, B'WAY AND 36TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady required for clerical work in exporter's office, principally checking of invoices; salary, $15 to start; state experience. J 266 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, general office worker, able to operate typewriter; retail store; give experience and references. G 99 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress in private house. Apply Monday and Tuesday mornings, 455 West 141st St.

COOK.—Good, clean cook. Apply Monday and Tuesday mornings, 455 West 141st St.

FINISHERS on fine gowns. Apply Room 310, 366 5th Av.

GIRLS to assist in stock and salesrooms; permanent positions. Revillon Freres, 26 W. 35th St.

GIRL to assist in shipping room; permanent position. Apply 1610, 366 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—French or American lady speaking French; must be competent and thoroughly qualified, child 5 years; best references required. Call Majestic Hotel, Tuesday, 9 to 12, Room 437.

GOVERNESS.—Competent English or American woman for girl, aged 4, in Scarsdale. Call with references Monday afternoon, between 3 and 5, 150 West 79th St., 6th floor.

JUNIORS, FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS, AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY WANAMAKER'S, JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

MILLINERS AND MAKERS.—First-class. Apply Ogilvie & Co., 22 West 57th St.

MODELS, in very high-class private shop; must be exceptionally attractive; perfect thirty-four size and not more than 20 years old. Apply Monday, at 10 A. M., Frances, Inc., 154 West 46th St.

NURSE.—Baby's trained nurse, understanding Mammala feeding, wanted in private family; state experience, references. V 64 Times.

NURSE wanted, with experience, for infant 5 weeks old. Mrs. T. K. Randell, Irvington-on-Hudson. Irvington 1387.

NURSE.—Competent for infant; reference; call Monday, 9-12 and 3-5. Green, 215 West 88th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, GOOD AT FIGURES, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. ALFRED L. SIMON & CO., 725 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OPERATOR wanted on comptometer to figure clothing cost; to one experienced first-class position is offered. L 155 Times.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking young woman, refined, good personality, strictly high-class; permanent position; experience unnecessary; prefer lady widely acquainted; $30 to $50 week; salary-commission. 129 Knickerbocker Theatre Bldg., Broadway-39th St.

SALESLADY, experienced exclusive ladies' apparel shop; manager proposition. M 37 Times.

SALESWOMAN for art needlework, knit underwear, and hosiery department. Apply, 9-12 o'clock, Henry Hesse, 390 Sixth Av., 24th-25th Sts.

SALESLADIES, $7, and upward, according to sales. Waisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SMOCKERS.—Steady position open for experienced girls or women on smocking; also featherstitching and fancy stitching; inside work. Call all week. Economy Works, 88 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER — WANTED, FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE FAST AND ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH BOTH ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ALPHABET, SO AS TO TRANSCRIBE ACCURATELY ON ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TYPEWRITERS; ATTRACTIVE SALARY TO THE PARTY WHO CAN QUALIFY. APPLY IN PERSON OR IN WRITING. REMINGTON ARMS CO., BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER and accountant to act as secretary in agricultural school, Lakeville, Conn.; salary $40 with board and lodging; position permanent; interest in boys essential. Apply, S. B. Riggs, 329 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, must be high school graduate, to work in office downtown; a prominent building material concern; salary $12 to $15, with good chances of advancement. J 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bill clerk, experienced, for large manufacturing concern. Replying, state age, experience, salary, and references. G 441 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 29, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for large concern; work Sunday instead of Saturday; state fully age, qualifications, salary desired. M 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in growing concern; experience absolutely necessary; future for one with ability. 182 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER in office of modern factory at Long Island City; state experience and salary expected. M 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, assist clerical work. Apply Insurance Office, 1,515 3d Av., (86th.)

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply Room 564, 11 Broadway 9:30 Monday.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is expert and good worker. V 55 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TIMEKEEPER.—Assistant in payroll department in modern factory at Long Island City; state experience and salary expected. M 32 Times.

TYPIST.—If you are an accurate figurer and can do billing on an Underwood typewriter a fine opportunity awaits you. No experience necessary; permanent. N 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL to attend switchboard in wholesale house; state references and salary expected. O 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for order department of Long Island City manufacturing firm; one capable of handling stock ledgers; state experience and salary expected. M 33 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, BRIGHT, QUICK, AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. GOOD PENMAN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—EVENING CLASS IN SCIENTIFIC CORSET FITTING, ALTERATION, SALESMANSHIP, DEMONSTRATION, AND STOCK KEEPING. SUPERVISION NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION. RESUMES SEPT. 17 AT WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, 16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE. INSTRUCTION FREE TO LADIES 18 YEARS AND ABOVE. NO CHARGES OF ANY KIND. APPLY FOR REGISTRATION MISS ALICE N. HOSBACH, W. B. CORSET CO., 47 WEST 34TH ST., 2 TO 4 P. M. DAILY.

FILE CLERK.—Our 6 weeks course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our students, paying from $12 up; classes will be held in the evening, beginning Sept. 19, and will be limited; so register at once. National Training School for Filing, Shaw Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., city. Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Executive ability is at a premium; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations; ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACADEMIC TEACHER for agricultural school athletic dormitory; vital interest in boys essential; permanent position for 12 months a year; $60 with board and lodging. Apply S. B. Riggs, 329 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A large manufacturing concern of Elizabeth, N. J., desires to have the services of two accountants to do temporary (30 days) bookkeeping work in order to bring books up to date. If services are found satisfactory the position might result into permanency. One who has had experience in rendering balance sheets and profit and loss statements is preferable; salary, $30 per week. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and nationality. X 213 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT for a large manufacturing concern of Elizabethport, N. J.; must possess ability essential to take complete charge of books, render balance sheets, profit and loss statements; salary, $23 to $25 per week. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, and nationality. X 214 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERK for Long Island City manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. M 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in office of wholesale book store; one accustomed to Burroughs's adding machine preferred; state where experience was obtained and when and pay expected. J 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced for stock and customers' ledgers; one not subject to draft. Reply, stating age, salary expected, and references to L. M., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for contractor's office; state salary expected and age. C. K., 180 Times.

BOY WANTED. — EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BOY WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING TO STUDY LAW WITH OLD ESTABLISHED AMERICAN FIRM; GOOD HOURS, EXCELLENT ENVIRONMENT; $7 TO START. APPLY ALL DAY MONDAY, ROOM 1704, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
3 EAST 22D ST.,
require services of office boys 16 years old; must be public school graduates; good chance for advancement; also boys to run errands.

BOYS, bright, 15-17 years, office, stock, apprentice salesmen; permanent positions; excellent opportunity for advancement. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

BOY.—IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. J 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall Street district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY, (16,) deliver light packages, assist shipping; wages $6; opportunity, advancement. Seckendorf, 35 West 45th St.

BOY, in office of wholesale house; state age, references, and salary expected. O 263 Times Downtown.

BOY to answer door and make himself generally useful; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

BOY.—Office boy; $6 a week. J. B. Shoenfeld, 25 Madison Av.

CLERK for order department of Long Island City manufacturing firm; one capable of handling stock ledgers and correspondence; state experience and salary expected. M 30 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DESIGNING DRAFTSMAN — Man experienced in design and construction of water tube marine and stationary boilers and superheaters only need apply; good position for competent man; state education and experience in detail, age, and salary expected. Address Box X 211 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN. — FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED DETAILERS AND CHECKERS FOR WORK ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINES; CALL MONDAY MORNING READY TO GO TO WORK IF ACCEPTABLE. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN on Government work, near New York, to lay out heavy machine foundations; accuracy and speed essential; state education, experience; give telephone. V 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
an experienced
TIMEKEEPER.
Department store experience preferred but not essential.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

JUNIORS, FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY WANAMAKER'S, JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

LAMP SALESMEN wanted, acquainted with department store buyers and jobbers, to sell full line of hand-painted wood art wares. Excellent opportunity. Drawing account against commission to right parties with proven past experience. State territories covered and full details. Apply V 45 Times.

MANAGER for high class apartment hotel; efficient salesman and renter, steward, who can execute instructions; state references. Address Loyal, M 44 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED. DESIGNERS AND CHECKERS FOR SURFACE CONDENSERS, PUMPS, AND SMALL TURBINES. CALL FOR INTERVIEW ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10, FROM 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MAN'F'G CO., 165 BROADWAY.

MEN OR YOUNG MEN
FOR MACHINE AND GENERAL FACTORY WORK.
EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; FIRST-CLASS BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH CLUB AND READING ROOM PRIVILEGES, OFFERED FOR A NOMINAL SUM.
CALL S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO., PRINCE'S BAY, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY. — Wanted, immediately, an office boy, neat, bright, and ambitious, who is willing to remain for promotion; start at $6 and will go forward if he proves worthy. Call 8:45 Monday morning, Sept. 10, Current History Magazine, Room 1710, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; ALSO APPRENTICE TO LEARN PRINTING BUSINESS. APPLY 251 4TH AV., 10TH FLOOR.

OFFICE BOY; write, stating age, experience, salary, and qualifications. J 277 Times Downtown.

OPTICIAN wanted; an assistant surface grinder; one who understands roughing. Yanss, 3 East 23d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
Wanted, to give part time or all time; must be stenographer; exceptional prospects for young man of education and tact; answer, stating age, education, and qualifications; also past positions, if any, and salary expected to start. J 289 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MAN.—Good machine repair man and erector wanted by manufacturing company at Waterbury, Conn.; prospects for advancement. P. O. Box 848, Waterbury.

ROOM CLERK and cashier for hotel; must be a renter and efficient and accurate cashier; $80 monthly and meals; hotel references required. M 43 Times.

SALESMAN.
A large corporation is increasing its sales force; must have first-class salesmen; commission and drawing account; state age and qualifications. Confidential. Box F 176 Times.

SALESMEN.—Automobile manufacturers require the services of two or three experienced salesmen to handle their attractive cars under a thousand dollars; we have one of the finest showrooms on Broadway and, as we have plenty of prospects, there is an excellent chance for a competent, hard-working salesman to make good money; commission basis, with drawing account; apply by letter, giving full particulars. L 180 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. Hartman, 8th floor, 120 West 32d St., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We require the service of a few high-grade salesmen; rapid advancement when ability is proved; must meet our requirements; commission with drawing account and transportation for out-of-town salesmen. Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN, neat appearance and selling ability; opportunity to make from $3 to $5 a day, selling our special $10 accident and sickness and automobile accident policies; big commission; get in touch with our proposition immediately. Fred J. Schaefer, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN wanted with some experience to sell paper, cardboard, envelopes on commission for a large Baltimore house; one with some acquaintance among the printers preferred. Address Box 6,003, Sun Office, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.—One of the leading umbrella manufacturers desires the services of two experienced salesmen for city trade; only those qualified need apply; salary or commission. L 170 Times.

SALESMEN.—Georgette and crepe de chine house, carrying large stock, wants salesmen on commission to call on underwear manufacturers. M 39 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in men's retail hat store; good salary; steady position for the right men. Apply 8 to 11 o'clock, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — Line of marabou neckwear; commission basis, (with kindred line;) one about to start on road preferred. C. B., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; income $30 to $40 per week; salary and commission; call 8,402 18th Av., corner 84th St., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

SALESMAN, automobile, to handle well-known line, out of town; must be able to show past results; salary. T 33 Times.

SALESMAN, (millinery,) experienced, to sell fancy feathers of the better kind; salary. F I 138 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK IN ELECTROTYPING CONCERN; MUST BE FAIR PENMAN AND HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT FOR RIGHT MAN. F 154 TIMES.

SHIPPING FOREMAN.—Wanted, by manufacturing company in Waterbury, Conn., intelligent and energetic man as shipping foreman. P. O. Box 848, Waterbury.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in dry goods. Apply own handwriting, stating experience and salary. M 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Experienced; excellent opportunity. H. Kamber & Co., 165 Broadway.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—There are indications of another disturbance over the East Carribean Sea in the vicinity of latitude 15 degrees north, and further advices relative thereto will be issued Monday morning. Marked high pressure prevails over the north portion of the country from the Rocky Mountains into the upper lake region. It is attended by temperatures from 12 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average, and freezing temperatures occurred Sunday morning in North Dakota.

Low temperatures also continue in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

With the exception of showers Monday in the Carolinas, fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, with continued low temperatures over the North and somewhat lower temperatures over the central districts.

Frost warnings have been issued for upper Michigan, Northern and central lower Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and the east portions of the Dakotas.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate west to northwest winds; cooler and generally fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Southern New England—Fair, continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England—Fair, cooler Monday, preceded by showers in Maine. Tuesday fair, continued cool.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; somewhat cooler south. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	65	56	4 P. M.	73	[illegible]
6 A. M.	64	54	6 P. M.	73	[illegible]
9 A. M.	67	56	9 P. M.	69	[illegible]
12 M.	71	64	11 P. M.	68	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 5:30 | Sun sets 6:15 | Moon rises 12:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:43	3:12	9:06	9:45
Governors Island	3:34	3:58	9:39	10:31
Hell Gate	5:34	6:18	12:00	12:19

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A.M.	
11:40—739 Lexington Av.; not given	None
P.M.	
1:00—321 E. 64 St.; Sloan & Miller	Slight
1:20—1,001 1st Av.; Berman	Slight
1:50—181 St. and Amsterdam Av.; auto, California Oil Co.	Slight
2:05—353 W. 38 St.; C. Rust	Slight
3:50—230 W. 24 St.; M. Flynn	Slight
4:35—12 W. 21 St.; A. Sternlife	None
6:20—329 E. 11 St.; E. Shubin	Slight
6:45—69-71 Montgomery St.; L. Mayer	Slight
8:30—206 W. 123 St.; J. Occorio	Slight
10:40—213 E. 122 St.; not given	No damage
11:30—146 Attorney St.; not given	Slight
11:55—128 W. 21 St.; F. Hoffman	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER and accountant to act as secretary in agricultural school, Lakeville, Conn.; salary $40 with board and lodging; position permanent; interest in boys essential. Apply S. B. Riggs, 329 Park Av., N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 11, between 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—To act as secretary to busy executive of a large publishing house; must be methodical and orderly, possess unusual tact, executive ability, and capable of writing letters without dictation; state experience and salary expected. Z 372 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for large concern; state fully age, qualification, salary desired; work Sunday instead of Saturday; splendid opportunity to develop. M 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish-English stenographer; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 29, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STUDENT living nearby serve morning newspaper route; short hours, good pay. Feigin, 139 So. Main St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.
General Superintendent, one with executive ability and who understands the construction of wooden ships; give full particulars for New York interview; yards near Seattle. J 225 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Assistant payroll department in modern factory at Long Island City; state experience. M 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good address and habits, who has decided to take up sales work as a profession; we have an opening carrying with it moderate compensation; unlimited opportunity for securing all-around sales experience, and an excellent opportunity for a hardworking, aggressive, and ambitious chap; sales experience neither necessary or desirable. Apply 810 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Price.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, neat writer, for clerical position in the office of a large contracting company; previous business experience not essential; opportunity for advancement assured. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station V., New York City.

YOUNG MAN in office of wholesale grocery business; opportunity to learn and advance; state where you worked before, age, and salary expected. O 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, in credit office of wholesale house; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 263 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER WANTED BY BETTER CLASS OF SPECIALTY STORE; BUSY CITY NEAR NEW YORK; ONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCE AND ALSO CAN QUALIFY AS ASSISTANT FLOOR MANAGER; APPLY BY MAIL; STATE REFERENCES. V 18 TIMES.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Executive ability is at a premium; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for Booklet 20. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ENROLL NOW in Brooklyn's year-round "Mental Plattsburg"—Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., telephone Prospect 8000; executive preparation a specialty. Expert Faculty; 1,800 students last year; 40 courses. Write for Booklet T.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A CORPORATION OPERATING A CHAIN OF FAST-GROWING RETAIL STORES OF A SUBSTANTIAL NATURE; ON THE VERY BEST CORNERS IN A LARGE CITY; $100,000 NEEDED. FOR INTERVIEW, ADDRESS BOX X 250 TIMES ANNEX.

MILLINERY DEPT. TO LEASE.
GOOD CLASS SPECIALTY STORE NEAR NEW YORK; BUSY, BOOMING TOWN; EXCELLENT LOCATION; MAIN FLOOR DEPARTMENT, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED; GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. V 17 TIMES.

Wanted—Sheet metal stamping work. Would consider the manufacture of any sheet metal specialty exclusively. Send samples or drawings for estimates. E. Sabina Company, Inc., 714 Chateau St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Partner wanted to an established waist concern; must be active man, either inside or selling, with some capital. Box G 442 Times Annex.

Aeroplane boat to fly across Atlantic.—Want capital to build this new aeroplane equipment with a new type, reliable, efficient aeroplane engine. L 179 Times.

Will sell half interest in downtown trucking business; about $1,400 monthly. Box 245 Times, 2 Rector St.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 375 Canal St.

For Sale—A multigraph printing machine, complete with accessories; in use only two (2) months. Spicer Mfg. Co., So. Plainfield, N. J.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
New pianos at $4 month.
BABY GRAND AND PLAYER PIANOS.
Some unusual bargains. Easy payments.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
25 East 19th St.

CAMP AT YAPHANK A THIRD COMPLETED

More Than 10,000 Men at Work Preparing Cantonment for National Army Troops.

FAR BEHIND OTHER CAMPS

Some Are Entirely Finished, Report Given Out by War Industries Board Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Detailed information regarding the status of work on the national army cantonments made public by the War Department tonight shows that Camp Upton, under construction at Yaphank, L. I., where most of the New York City selective draft army men will be trained, is hardly more than one-third finished.

The information, made public tonight took the form of a report submitted by the War Industries Board to Secretary Baker through Lieut. Col. P. E. Pierce of the General Staff, a member of the board, showing the status of the cantonments on Sept. 1.

"On investigation," says the report of Colonel Pierce, "I believe that conditions are understated, rather than overstated, and that in general the report is very reliable."

The percentage of completion of the company barracks at the various cantonments on Sept. 1 shows that those at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., were 88 per cent.; at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 94 per cent.; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 100 per cent.; Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., 100 per cent.; Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., 44 per cent.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., 74 per cent.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 70 per cent.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., 90 per cent.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 66 per cent.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., 38 per cent.; Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 100 per cent.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, 74 per cent.; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., 80 per cent.; Camp Lewis, American Lawe, Wash., 68 per cent., and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 95¾ per cent.

The report shows that 68,176 workmen were employed on Sept. 1 in rushing the work on eight of the cantonments. These workmen were distributed: At Yaphank, 10,200; at Columbia, 10,029; at Ayer, 7,501; at Annapolis Junction, 9,140; at Wrightstown, 8,300; at Atlanta, 5,520; at Petersburg, 3,713, and at Little Rock, 3,282.

The draft army men from New York City and State will be sent to three cantonments, part going to Ayer, the New York City men to Yaphank, and the rest to Wrightstown. The detailed report on conditions at Yaphank shows its status on Sept. 1 was as follows:

Buildings.—Company barracks, 38 per cent.; company lavatories, 23 per cent.; officers' quarters, 28 per cent.; officers' lavatories, 1 per cent.; storehouses, 80 per cent.; stables and wagon sheds, 1 per cent.

Materials.—Frame lumber, 91 per cent.; boards, 100 per cent.; flooring, 80 per cent.; finish lumber, 70 per cent.; sash and doors, 42 per cent.; hardware, 64 per cent.

Water Supply.—Source of supply, 60 per cent.; pumping stations, 46 per cent.; supply mains, 95 per cent.; storage, 40 per cent.; distribution system, 25 per cent.

Materials.—Piping, (cast iron or wood, over 6 inches,) 110 per cent.; piping, (cast iron or wood, 6 inches or under,) 82 per cent.; piping, (galvanized iron,) 80 per cent.; machinery, 92 per cent.

Sewerage.—Collecting system, 32 per cent.; sewage disposal, 19 per cent.

Materials.—Piping, (over 6 inches,) 88 per cent.; piping, (6 inches or under,) 64 per cent.

Plumbing.—Company lavatories, 20 per cent.; kitchen, 5 per cent.

Materials.—Heaters and boilers, 56 per cent.; lavatory outfits, 96 per cent.; shower outfits, 82 per cent.; piping valves and fittings, 82 per cent.; sinks and grease traps, 78 per cent.

Roads.—Primary roads, 16 per cent.; secondary roads, 16 per cent.

Materials.—Broken stone and gravel, 16 per cent.

Electrical Work.—Transmission line, 84 per cent.; cantonment distribution, 41 per cent.; interior wiring, 6 per cent.

Materials.—Lamps, 36 per cent.; wiring, 100 per cent.

GEN. BELL READY FOR FIRST YAPHANK QUOTA

Names Officers Who Will Receive New York Men on Their Arrival Today.

The first contingent of New York City's quota of selective draft men will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Camp Upton, there to begin their duties as soldiers of the national army of the United States. On the special trains which leave Long Island City and the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn will go 2,020 men from New York City. With them will also go 112 men from Dutchess, Westchester, and Putnam Counties. En route they will be joined by 95 national army recruits from Suffolk and Nassau Counties. The total strength of the contingent is 2,227 men.

The men will report to their various district boards at 7:30 o'clock this morning to receive final instructions before departing for the cantonment. Following the mobilization the drafted man who will be in command during the journey to Camp Upton will be announced. The men will travel forty-five to a coach, and the schedules of the railroad have been so arranged as to make it reasonably certain that all of the specials will arrive at Camp Upton promptly on time.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command at Camp Upton, has completed all arrangements for the reception of the men on their arrival. Forty-nine officers have been ordered to meet the selective draft men, each group of three officers being charged with the reception of the men from about seventeen local exemption districts. Nine other officers have been assigned to receive the 000 regulars who are also due at Camp Upton today.

The followin table compiled by order of General Bell and given out yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Conkling, in charge of the draft in New York City, gives the names of the officers who will command the various divisions into which the first contingent will be assembled on its arrival at Yaphank:

Reg'trat'n No. from	District. Officers in charge.
1- 17	191—Capt. W. Hamgen, 1st Lt. Bacon, 2d Lt. Ketcham.
18- 35	193—Capt. Breckenridge, 1st Lt. Murphy, 2d Lt. Bush.
36- 52	195—Capt. Roosevelt, 1st Lt. Harder, 2d Lt. Anderson.
53- 70	198—Capt. McCarson, 1st Lt. McNabb, 2d Lt. McEwen.
71- 88	190—Capt. Chinner, 1st Lt. Bampton, 2d Lt. Fitch.
89-105	192—Capt. Sproule, 1st Lt. Hickox, 2d Lt. Lord.
106-125	197—Capt. McKnight, 1st Lt. Bomeiser, 2d Lt. Shipman.
126-143	180—Capt. Fogarty, 1st Lt. Bowen, 2d Lt. Hoodley.
144-162	197—Capt. Greason, Jr., 1st Lt. Husband, 2d Lt. Lynch.
163-189	182—Capt. Kempner, 1st Lt. Bruns, 2d Lt. Amy.
182-189	85
Dutchess Co..	30
W'chester Co.	76—Capt. A. C. Koch, 1st Lt. Curtis, 2d Lt. Clokey.
Suffolk Co....	41
Nassau Co....	54
Putnam Co...	6—Capt. Hibcox, 1st Lt. James, 2d Lt. Kleigscheid.

Meet Them in Buses.

The officers who have been placed in command of the men will meet them on their arrival at Melford station in buses which will be provided by the Quartermaster of Camp Upton. The order issued by General Bell outlines the procedure which will be followed in the transfer of New York's first contingent from civilian to military life. That order, as given out by Mr. Conkling yesterday, reads in part as follows:

"The officers will proceed to Melford station in buses provided by the Division Quartermaster on Monday, Sept. 10, in time to meet the several sections of the troop train. One officer will board each car at that point and carry out detailed instructions of the Casual Officer, which will include instructions covering disembarking from train and distribution of district contingents to barracks. Upon the completion of this duty these officers will report to their regimental commanders.

"When the districts are reported to their barracks the officers in charge and their assistants will collect from the district leaders the lists giving the names of the men from each district and the individual registration cards of members thereof. Each man will then be conducted to his bunk and the number of his bunk noted in pencil on his registration card. His mess kit and bedding will be turned over to him, and he will be told that he is responsible for all articles issued him. He will also be told that he must not leave the barracks until told that he can do so. As soon as all the districts have arrived, and not later than 2 P. M., dinner will be served the men.

"The individual registration cards will be divided among the three officers of the barrack, and as soon as the men have had their dinner each officer will call up singly the men whose registration cards he has and obtain from each the following information, which will be noted on his registration card:

(a) Previous occupation. (An effort will be made to ascertain trade or profession applicable to military service in which the man has had the most experience.)

(b) His preference as to branches of the service. (If a man asks for the information, officers will patiently and fully explain to him the characteristics of the different arms.)

(c) Name and address of person to be notified in case of accident.

"During the afternoon and evening this information will be classified under the several headings as regards 'occupation,' and 'preference of branch of service,' so as to show the total number of men of each occupation and the total number of men preferring each of the several branches of the service. This list and the registration cards will be delivered to the mustering officer, Lieut. Col. Jewell, by 8 A. M. Sept. 11.

One Officer Always in Barracks.

"As soon as the above information has been obtained the men will be advised of the location of the post exchange and told that they can buy for cash such articles as are enumerated in Paragraph 19 as they desire. As soon as men have been assigned to organizations, credit will be extended to them, bills to be settled on first pay day.

"The officers in charge of each barracks will be in charge of the men assigned to their barracks until they are turned over to the organizations to which they are permanently assigned, and will be responsible:

(a) That proper meals are served on time.

(b) That the barracks are properly policed.

(c) That each man take a bath between the time of reporting and 7 o'clock the following morning.

(d) That proper discipline is maintained in the barracks.

(e) That men are required to fall in for reveille and retreat roll calls and required to be in their barracks for check roll call at 11 P. M. and are given such exercise as directed by the Casual Officer.

(f) That one officer is in the barracks at all times, both day and night.

(g) That all men are marched under an officer to the hospital at sick call daily.

(h) That an alphabetical list of names of all men in each barracks is furnished the post office, the telephone office, and the telegraph office by 5 P. M. Sept. 10.

(i) That at an agreed time within twenty-four hours after assignment to permanent organizations, that the men assigned to each organization are marched to the barracks designated and turned over to the Commanding Officer with a list showing the name of each man. A copy of this list will also be furnished the Post Exchange Officer.

At 7:30 A. M. tomorrow morning the physical examination of the men, by regular army surgeons, will begin, the examination to be followed by vaccination for smallpox and inoculation against typhoid. Those who may be found deficient or below the standard will be sent home.

Several of the local boards gave dinners last night to those of their quotas who have been chosen to leave for Camp Upton this morning.

The Citizens' Welfare Committee of the east side gave every east sider who is going to Camp Upton today a kit yesterday, which contained a tooth brush, tooth paste, a cake of soap, a drinking cup, pipe, tobacco and cigarettes, needles and thread, and two pairs of warm socks.

G. W. PERKINS, JR., TO LEAD.

Board Selects Him to Conduct Other Drafted Men to Yaphank.

George W. Perkins, Jr., was selected by Local Board 22, with headquarters at Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road, to act as leader until the drafted men reach camp at Yaphank today. He lived at his father's estate at Riverdale and registered in the Bronx, with several other young men from country homes in the Fordham and Riverdale sections. Although the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. sought to obtain the exemption of Perkins, he told the board he was willing to go as a soldier and would not claim exemption to work for the Y. M. C. A. in France, and he was certified for service. He is 22 years old, and is 6 feet 2 inches in height, with a physique developed by rowing at Princeton.

Among the honor men from District 18, at 162nd Street and Morris Avenue, are Bernard O'Neill, 24, and his brother, Arthur, 23, of 3,564 Park Avenue. Both men were certified for service among the first men in their district and when Bernard was called to go to Yaphank in the first contingent, Arthur pleaded with his board to send him along also. The seven other members of the O'Neill family, none of them of draft age, gathered last night for a farewell to the drafted boys. Mrs. O'Neill told visitors she did not want her boys to go to war, but that she believed it was the duty of every American family to aid the country in the prosecution of the war.

"There are only two in this household who can fight in the front line trenches," said Mrs. O'Neill. "The country has asked for them and they go without protest, although we would prefer to have them home at work of peace. The others are too old or too young, but we can get along without the financial assistance of the boys, and the country needs them."

MORE ARTILLERY FOR 27TH.

O'Ryan's Command to Have More Machine Guns and Trench Mortars.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 9.—The plans for the reorganization of the Twenty-seventh Division along the lines to which it must conform before departure for France have been worked out by Colonel Harry H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff.

A substantial increase has been made in the number of machine guns to be included in the division. A large number of trench mortar batteries have been provided for, and to make arrangements for special instruction in this branch a staff officer left last night for a seaboard army post where courses in this branch are being held.

Working with high enthusiasm, the troops recently arrived in camp had their entire camp ready for occupancy within five hours, and were complimented for their fine work by the inspecting officers, Lieut. Col. Sternberger, Lieut. Col. Wainwright, and Major Leslie Kincaid.

In anticipation of the beginning of hard work tomorrow with the opening of the "post graduate course" which General O'Ryan has ordained for the reserve officers assigned to the Twenty-seventh Division, these officers spent their last hours of leisure touring the country today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Left in ladies' washroom, Pullman car Clayton to Buffalo, Sept. 6, diamond ring, platinum setting, and 14-karat wedding ring marked R. H. P. to R. H. E. 1-23-15; liberal reward. Notify 315 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—If the box containing watch and other trifling heirlooms that was taken from No. 547 West 142d St. on Friday afternoon is returned a reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday evening, Sept. 8, 5th Av. corner 9th St., and Cafe Lafayette, subway, gold wrist watch on black ribbon, monogram "L. C."; suitable reward. Return to L. C., 616 6th Av.

LOST—50 shares Wabash Railway Company common stock; certificate No. 016,068, registered in name of William A. Newton. Kindly notify E. F. Hutton & Co., 61 Broadway.

LOST—Part of diamond brooch, between Gimbels basement to 33d St. tube to Hoboken. Reward upon return to J. A. McClurg, 115 Verlet St., New York City.

LOST—Last night in vicinity Amsterdam Av. and 119th St., purse, containing money, rings, and check; liberal reward. Helen Faber, 406 West 119th St.

LOST—Between Claridge Hotel and subway to 181st St., circular sapphire and baroque pearl pin; reward. Phone St. Nicholas 6262. 181 2D.

LOST—Poughkeepsie, Sunday, purse containing ticket, money, watch, cherished for sentimental. Return Cashier, Prince George Hotel; reward.

LOST—Saturday, monogram watch fob, letters "W. R. M." Telephone W. R. Moulton, Stuyvesant 2116.

LOST—On Brighton Beach train, Friday, roll of manuscript; reward. Return Capt. Dion, 139 West 74th St.

LOST—Old-fashioned snake ring; suitable reward on return. Phone 5712 Cortlandt.

REWARD $25, no questions asked, lost dark chiffon cape, with bands of sealskin and sealskin collar. Return Hotel St. Andrew, Apartment 731, Broadway and 72d St.

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" " 125th St.
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A few more days and the great opportunity our remnant sale affords will be ended. There are still a host of attractive materials to select from—fabrics formerly sold as high as $35 to $50.

$21.50 $21.50

Make your selection today and get a suit to your own measure at about one-half what it is worth based on present-day prices.

New Fall Goods on Display.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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P. S. Just as the man who is dead today will be dead tomorrow, the man who would be alive tomorrow must be alive today.
Arnheim Axioms.

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Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

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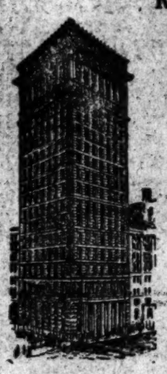
Read This

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
Washington, D. C.
United States Rubber Company,
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
You were today awarded Navy Schedule eleven seventy four class one eighty three.
Federal Bond Bureau,
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY
of New York.



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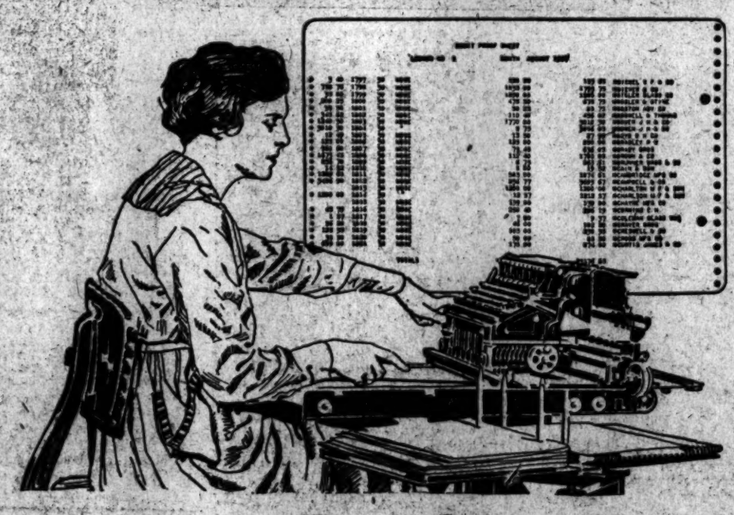
This Bureau is an organization of trained men, under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department. For many years Mr. Bond supervised the greater part of the Government's bonding business.

The Bureau's services include notice to contractors and manufacturers of calls for bids; furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications; attendance at bid openings; preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been given; advice by wire of awards.

The services are obtainable, by bidders who are eligible for the Company's suretyship, through the Home Office or any of the Branch Offices.

Home Office: 100 Broadway Telephone Rector 9525
Brooklyn Branch: 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1488



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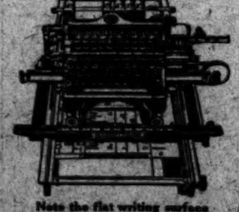

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